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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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US Is Told to Increase Its Research Spending

The Hoover commission on reorganization of the executive branch of the government last week called for expenditure of more money and effort by the federal government and private industry in the fields of basic and medical research. The commission also made several recommendations relating to research and development work of the Department of Defense.

In a report to the President and to congress on research and development in the government, the commission estimated the government will spend about $2,400,000,000 in the coming fiscal year in this field and of this amount probably less than $130,000,000 will be devoted to basic research. Private industry probably will spend another $2,100,000,000, the amount for basic research being unestimated.

Value of Medical Research

"Of all the special research and development activities inside and outside the federal government," the commission asserted, "the most beneficient to mankind has been in medical and health research. Basic research in these fields covers such subjects as anatomy, physiology, biochemistry bacteria, viruses, their contagions and their control.

"We are concerned over the fact that many private foundations devoted to research and education have in the recent past tended to de-emphasize their medical programs. The congress, of course, has not, nor should it have, the right to tell our great foundations, who probably have an aggregate income of over $500,000,000 annually, how their programs should be conducted. However, as these private funds are diverted from medical research and medical education, appropriate increases in federal appropriations may well be inevitable.

"We are greatly concerned over the inadequate public and state support of our medical schools where our research tech-

—Continued on page 70

Alumina Facility in Wyoming Sold by GSA to Cement Firm

The government's experimental alumina plant at Laramie, Wyo. was sold last week to Ideal Cement Company, Denver Col., for $1,373,000 in cash by the General Services Administration.

The plant has been on the auction block for over a year with Ideal and the Monolith Portland Company, Los Angeles, contesting for it. Two weeks ago, GSA called for new bids from the two firms for the plant and Ideal made the highest offer.

The plant was built during World War I' at a cost of $4,160,000 to produce alumina from the clays of the surrounding area. Ideal Cement Company plans to use the facility to produce light aggregate cement.

BDSA's Chemical Unit Gets New Head July 1

Theodore S. Hodgins, vice-president in charge of the Pacific Northwest division of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Seattle, Wash., will become director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration on July 1. Mr. Hodgins, the sixth director of the division, will succeed Herbert W. Bertine of General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

The new director, who will serve for a sixth-month period, joined Reichhold in 1937 as a research chemist. A year later he was made assistant director of research, and in 1946 was named general manager of the Pacific Northwest division. He became a vice-president in 1950. Upon his return to Reichhold next January, Mr. Hodgins will become vice-president in charge of research, with headquarters in White Plains, N. Y.

Vaccine Voluntary Allocation Given Drug Industry Backing

The drug industry last week threw its full support behind the administration's voluntary allocation plan for Salk polio vaccine and, at the same time, expressed a vote of confidence in Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, for her handling of the vaccine situation.

In a letter to President Eisenhower, Dr. Karl Bambach, executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, lauded Mrs. Hobby and her aids in HEW for their "leadership in solving the scientific and distributional problems arising out of the Salk polio vaccine situation." He asserted that the drug industry "has confidence" in the voluntary allocation plan for the vaccine, noting that each of the six makers of the material has individually pledged to support the program.

Dr. Bambach singled out for praise Mrs. Hobby's strict adherence "to the fundamentally sound principle that scientific and medical decisions should be made only by highly qualified and competent doctors and scientists."

Antibiotic Rules Amended

Several amendments to regulations covering the certification of the antibiotic drugs and preparations were announced last week by the Food and Drug Administration. The amendments related to animal feeds containing certain antibiotics.

German Plastics Industry Booming

The boom in production of plastics in West Germany continued apace last year, according to the Department of Commerce. Output of plastics materials increased 36 percent in 1954 as compared with 1953, reaching a total of about 338,000 metric tons.

A major gain was reported in the production of polymerization materials (polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene and polystyrene), output of these products rising some 43 percent above the 1953 level. Sales of plastic products last year increased about 30 percent above those of the previous year. Prices of plastics materials were described as generally stable in 1954, although slight increases over those in 1953 occurred.

Polyethylene, Polystyrene Short

There was a shortage of domestically-produced polyethylene and polystyrene in West Germany last year, but output of polyvinyl chloride, which was in short supply in 1953, increased sufficiently in 1954 to put West German consumers in the position of soon becoming independent of foreign sources of supply.

German exports of plastics increased by more than half in 1954. A total of 61,068 metric tons of materials were exported, compared with 39,608 tons in 1953. Over half the 1954 exports consisted of polymerization materials. Western Europe, including Great Britain and Scandinavia, was the largest market for West German exports. Shipments to Latin America also increased, with Argentina and Brazil the leading customers. Exports of polymerization materials to the United States last year amounted to 1,372 metric tons, or 4 percent of the total of such materials exported from West Germany last year.

The value of imports of plastics materials into West Germany increased more than 60 percent over 1953. This, the Commerce department said, was due to larger imports of polymerization products, some of which were in short supply. Imports of polymerization materials increased from 4,660 metric tons in 1953 to 12,932 tons last year. Although the major portion of German imports came from Britain and Italy, the United States improved its position as a supplier of polymerization materials which amounted to 2,069 metric tons in 1954.

New Polyethylene Process

The most important technological development last year, it was stated, was the announcement of a new process by the Max Planck Institute for Coal Chemistry requiring only normal pressures and temperatures with cokeoven gases for the production of polyethylene.

The entry of important firms in the iron and steel industry into the field of plastics

—Continued on page 43

Senate Approves $15,000,000 Fund For Work on Air Pollution Control

A broad program of federal research and cooperation with the states towards finding a means of reducing and preventing air pollution was approved by the senate last week. Senate bill 928 setting up a fund of $15,000,000 for a five-year program of research, was passed unanimously and sent to the house for concurrent action.

The bill was sponsored in the senate by Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and William F. Knowland of California and by Senators Edward Martin and James H. Duff of Pennsylvania as a control measure giving the federal agencies authority to force adoption of abatement programs on industry.

The Manufacturing Chemists Association entered several objections to the legislation when it was before the senate public works committee because of its provisions for federal control and as a consequence the bill was amended extensively by the committee before it was reported.

Problem Still Seen Local One

In a statement to the senate just before passage of the bill, Sen. Kuchel said, "I wish to emphasize that it is not the thought that congress has anything to do with control of air pollution through the proposed legislation or through any contemplated federal legislation. That problem remains where it ought to remain—in the states of the union, and in the cities and the counties of our country.

"The bill does provide a means of integrating, under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare all the technical facilities available to the several departments of government, so that there may be a cooperative effort upon the part of the government in the field of research and development with reference to this problem."

The bill sets up an Air Pollution Control Advisory Board within the Public Health Service to review policies and programs of the Surgeon General in the field of air pollution. Duties of the Surgeon General are set forth in sections 2, 3 and 4 of the bill as follows:—

Sec. 2. (a) The Surgeon General is authorized and directed after careful investigation and in cooperation with other federal agencies, with state and local government air pollution control agencies, with public and private educational institutions to prepare or recommend research programs for eliminating or reducing air pollution. For the purpose of this subsection the Surgeon General is authorized to make joint investigations with any such agencies or institutions.

(b) The Surgeon General may encourage cooperative activities by state and

—Continued on page 71

US Titanium Program Hit In Senate Committee Report

The senate armed services committee last week lowered the boom on the government for its titanium program, charging that US moves to step up production "have cost the taxpayer many millions of dollars—and may cost him a great deal more."

In a heavily barbed report, the senate committee called upon the government to make better use of its money. More funds should be earmarked for research and development work on titanium, and less money shou'd be spent on government production incentives, it was asserted. The report termed current titanium research as "totally inadequate," adding that there appears to be "a general lack of coordinated authority in the government program."

Among the other points made in the report were that titanium output is far outpacing demand and that the government is underwriting almost the entire cost of the program. Nevertheless, it was stated, the companies involved in the program "restrict the exchange of information incident to improvement and discoveries in the field of titanium." Also commented upon was the government's ignorance about titanium pricing, with the senators observing that "prices may or may not be related to costs."

The findings of Senators Symington of Missouri and Duff of Pennsylvania, which were based on a series of secret hearings held last March and April, were approved by the full armed services committee and then released.

Gov't to Sell Stockpiled Palm Oil to Steel Industry

Notice was issued last week by the General Services Administration that it intends to dispose of about 30,000,000 pounds of palm oil, now held in the national stockpile, sometime after December 2. Sale of the oil will be made to the steel industry.

The agency stated that the oil is no longer needed in the national stockpile because of a revised determination by the Office of Defense Mobilization that this quantity of palm oil is obsolescent for use in time of war because of the development of new non-strategic materials.

Sale of the oil will be made to the steel industry, it was stated, because the steel industry is the major consumer, and the oil had been stockpiled originally for this industry. The agency said that it is believed that this plan will protect the government against avoidable loss, and also protect producers, processors and consumers of palm oil against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

Copper Tariff Suspension Measure Routed to Senate

House bill 5695, to continue the suspension of import duties on copper for another three years until June 30, 1958, was reported favorably to the senate last week by the finance committee.

The bill was unchanged by the committee from the form in which it passed the house. Sen. George Malone of Nevada, however, has served notice that he will oppose the bill in the senate and was given permission by the senate to file a minority report along with the report of the majority.

Metal Scrap Bill to President

House bill 5223 continuing the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, except lead scrap and zinc scrap until June 30, 1956, was passed by the senate last week. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Commerce No Longer Runs Diversion Stockpile Copper

The Department of Commerce last week withdrew its supervision over distribution of copper sold to industry from the defense production act inventory or from scheduled deliveries to the government under the stockpiling and defense production acts.

Action was taken upon receipt of a letter from Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, advising that supervised distribution would no longer be required. The letter added that sales of copper from the production act inventory will be discontinued now that this inventory has been drawn down to a negligible quantity.

The department explained that consumers of refined copper may negotiate directly with suppliers of the diverted copper to meet their requirements for copper and it will no longer be necessary to submit applications to the department to share in the available supplies.

Ethylene Glycol Import Duty Becomes Effective in Canada

Imposition of a duty on ethylene glycol was announced by Canada last week. The material, which formerly entered the country free, will now be subject to a 10 percent tariff. At the same time, the rate on mixed or blended glycol was reduced to 10 percent from 20 percent. Finished antifreeze will be subject to a 15 percent tariff, a cut from the 20 percent formerly imposed. The changes were negotiated in Geneva under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, according to the Canadian Finance Ministry.

Sparkman Trust Law Bill Under FTC Study

The Sparkman bill, S. 2075, introduced into the senate to require merging corporations to give advance notice of their plans to the federal government, is under active study by the Federal Trade Commission as an aid to enforcement of the anti-merger law enacted in 1950, the senate judiciary committee was advised last week.

As the committee opened its investigation into administration of the antitrust laws under terms of a special resolution passed earlier this session, Edward F. Howrey, chairman of FTC, and Commissioner John W. Gwynne announced that the commission plans to make recommendations to congress on the Sparkman bill and other antitrust matters at a later date.

While Mr. Howrey was cautious in expressing his feelings on the measure, Mr. Gwynne appeared to take a more positive stand. He told the committee that "it would not seem unreasonable to require corporations planning a merger to keep the government advised from the beginning of their efforts," and added that such a requirement would make enforcement of the antitrust law much simpler."

The Sparkman bill applies to all merging corporations whose capital, surplus and undivided profits exceed $1,000,000. The bill would require that such corporations give FTC at least ninety days advance notice of their intentions to merge. Failure of the commission to prohibit the merger within the period would not prevent it from issuing a divorcement order later.

Chairman Howrey told the committee that a requirement of an advance notice

—Continued on page 48

Chemical Synthesis, Titanium Projects Top Tax Benefit List

Certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization for fifty new or expanded facilities amounting to $49,249,909, including several projects in the chemical industry, were issued by the Office of Defense Mobilization in the two-week period May 5 to 18, it was announced last week.

Projects of particular interest to the chemical industry were these:—

Carthage Hydrocol, Inc., synthesis of hydrocarbons and chemicals, at Fort Brownsville, Tex., $3,428,000 invested and 70 percent allowed for accelerated amortization.

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, titanium tetrachloride for production of titanium metal at Natrium, W. Va., $5,500,000 invested of which 90 percent was allowed for accelerated amortization.

Ethyl Corporation, chemical intermediates at Baton Rouge, La., $4,000,000 invested of which 100 percent was allowed for accelerated amortization.

Dow Appoints Dr. Schuette Manager of Midland Division

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has appointed Dr. William H. Schuette general manager of its Midland division. Dr. Schuette, assistant to the general manager since January 1, in his new post will assume administrative direction of the division. Dr. Mark E. Putnam, Dow executive vice-president, who has handled the functions of division general manager, will now assume company-wide responsibilities.

Dr. Schuette had been plastics production manager for three years prior to his appointment as assistant to the general manager. He began his Dow career in the company's chemical engineering laboratory in 1941. A few months later he moved to styrene monomer production. He had been assistant production manager of "Styron" plastic for three years when he was named to head plastics production in 1952.

Shawinigan Resins Forms Polyvinyl Marketing Dep't

Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass., has formed a marketing department to handle sales of polyvinyl resins, and has purchased development and technical service laboratories previously operated by Shawinigan Products Corporation in Milltown, N. J.

To head the new department, Shawinigan has named A. W. Dunning, former vice-president of Monsanto-Kasei Chemical Company, Tokyo. The firm expects to open district sales offices soon in Chicago and Los Angeles.

Technical personnel and laboratory equipment are being transferred to Springfield.

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Diamond Organizes Mexican Agricultural Chemicals Firm

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, last week formed a new concern, Insecticidas Diamond del Pacifico S. A. de C. V., to manufacture and distribute agricultural chemicals in Mexico. A group of Mexican businessmen, headed by Alfonso Robinson Bours of Ciudad Obregon, are also participating in the new venture with Diamond holding the major interest.

President of the firm is S. S. Savage, who is also president of Diamond Alkali Inter-American Corporation and Diamond Alkali International, Inc., Diamond's export subsidiaries. Located in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, the new firm is presently blending dust for cotton and other crops in western Mexico. Future plans call for building additional plant capacity, including grinding facilities for sulfur and concentrates.

Insecticidas Diamond will also distribute in Mexico such other agricultural chemicals as weed-killers and liquid sprays, which are handled in Central and South America by Diamond Alkali Inter-American.

Killian Is Top Navy Scientist

Dr. Thomas J. Killian has been named deputy chief and chief scientist of the Office of Naval Research, succeeding Dr. Emanuel R. Piore, who has resigned to accept a post as vice-president and chairman of the committee on advanced scientific research of Avco Manufacturing Corporation, New York. Shortly after ONR was established in 1946, Dr. Killian became chief of the scientific branch and the following year was made science director.

Minnesota Mining Reassigns Three of Its Vice-Presidents

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., today placed Joseph C. Duke, a vice-president of the firm, in charge of its adhesives and coatings division. Vice-president Hubert J. Tierney has been named to head a newly-formed plastic division. Vice-president Clarence B. Sampair will be in charge of the tape and ribbon products group—made up of the cellophane, fibrous and industrial tape divisions, the ribbon division and Mid-States Gummed Paper Company, a 3M subsidiary.

Mr. Duke, who has been with Minnesota Mining for thirty-four years, became sales manager of the coated abrasives division in 1942 and vice-president and general manager of the coated abrasives and related products division in 1948. Mr. Tierney, with 3M since 1927, was made manufacturing manager of the tape division in 1948 and became vice-president in charge of tape manufacturing and research in 1952.

Mr. Sampair, also with the firm since 1927, was elected vice-president for production in 1942, vice-president of 3M International (the company's foreign subsidiary) in 1951, and president of that organization the following year. He was elected to the parent company's board of directors in 1954.

Borden Picks Sales Manager

Harry W. Cyphers, jr., has joined the chemical division of Borden Company, New York, as sales manager of its Durite department in Philadelphia. Mr. Cyphers formerly was with American Cyanamid Company's plastics and resins division.

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Price Index Resumes Decline

The overall OPD price index declined 0.03 point last week, in a resumption of the downward trend which had halted, temporarily, the preceding week. With the exception of the protective coatings materials market, all reported index changes were downward. Most effective in precipitating the downward movement was the oils, fats and waxes market. Soybean oil developed an easier tone, declining sharply while cottonseed oil remained unchanged and steady. Corn oil was higher. Soybean meal was lower while cocoa butter advanced fractionally. Trading in this market was generally slow with the market in tallow and grease limited.

The essential oils market showed renewed price activity following a period of relative quiet. Of the essential oil changes listed, cedarwood was lower while oil of sandalwood was advanced. The higher cost of sandalwood oil was directly ascribed to the increase in raw material costs while the decline in cedarwood was expected to presage possible future reductions. Two aromatic chemical groups which are dependent upon essential oils for raw materials, were changed. Ionones were down due to the lowered cost of lemongrass oil, while linalool and linalyl acetate were advanced, following the rise in bois de rose oil.

Silver bullion advanced to its highest level since 1920 last week in the heavy chemicals market. The increase, the latest of several, did not have any immediate effect upon silver salt prices in the fine chemicals group.

A number of price changes were reported for potash fertilizers in the agricultural chemicals section. Dried blood was up while manure salts were lower. Anhydrous ammonia prices held unchanged to date while 1954 nitrate prices were continued without change. The textile and leather chemicals market was virtually featureless with a reduction in egg yolk the only change reported. The petroleum derivatives market, as usual, was unchanged, pricewise. For the most part, seasonal products in this market have been running at levels predicted earlier. Demand for xylol, used in insecticide manufacture, was reported to be booming with producers operating on overtime schedules to keep apace of demand.

Price activity in the industrial organics section last week was centered on ethylene oxide, its glycol and amine derivatives as well as in perchlorethylene. Fractional increases were noted in diethylene glycol, ethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, ethylene oxide and triethanolamine. The advances went into effect immediately on spot with contract prices going up July 1. In the coal chemicals group, tricresyl phosphate and resin grades of cresylic acid, 50 percent at 207° C. or above, was advanced as well as USP grade phenol and xylenol fractions with a boiling point of 7° to 9° C., dry at or below 227° C.

Prices Advanced

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 10c. per gal. (46).
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb. (58).
Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (64).
Diethylene Glycol, ½c. per lb. (46).
Dipropylene Glycol, ½c. per lb. (46).
Ethylene Glycol, ½c. per lb. (46).
Ethylene Oxide, ½c. per lb. (46).
Lard, ¼c. per lb. (64).
Linalool, 20c. per lb. (58).
Linalyl acetate, 10c. per lb. (58).
Nutmeg, West Indian, 3c. per lb. (58).
Oil, cedarwood, 15c. per lb. (64).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (64).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 25c. per lb. (58).
Phenol, USP, 1c. per lb. (46).
Propylene Glycol, ½c. per lb. (46).
Silver bullion, ¼c. per troy oz. (34).
Tin, ⅝c. per lb. (34).
Triethanolamine, ½c. per lb. (46).
Triethylene Glycol, ½c. per lb. (46).
Tripropylene Glycol, ½c. per lb. (46).
Xylenol fractions, b.r., 7-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., 10c. per gal. (46).

Prices Reduced

Acid, coconut, fatty, ¼c. to 1c. per lb. (64).
Soybean, fatty, ¼c. per lb.
Blood, dried, NY, 10c. per unit-ton (42).
Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb. (58).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 3c. per lb. (58).
Egg yolk, 2c. per lb. (41).
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb. (58).
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Ionone, alpha, 30c. per lb. (58).
beta, 30c. per lb.
methyl, 60c. per lb.
Lard, ¼c. per lb. (64).
Mercury, $5 per flask.
Oil, cedarwood, 15c. per lb.
Oleo, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (58).
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, ½c. per lb.
Potassium manure salts, 4c. per unit-ton (42).
muriate, 3c. to 3½c. per unit-ton.
sulfate, 10½c. per unit-ton.
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, $1.55 per unit-ton (42).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (64).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

June 3, 1955	May 27, 1955	June 4, 1954
106.71	106.74	107.24

Chemical Plants Outlay Is Seen at $1.1 Billion

Expenditures of $1,110,000,000 the chemical and allied products industry of the United States is expected to make in 1955 for new plants and equipment will amount to $1,894 per production worker as compared with $813 for all manufacturing combined, according to estimates in the May chemical and rubber industry report, issued last week by the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Service Administration.

Except for the petroleum industry, annual capital outlays per production worker are probably higher in the chemical field than in any other manufacturing activity. The record level of chemical capital expenditures per worker occurred in 1953, when it reached $2,333. This peak outlay was primarily attributable to the heavy requirements of the Korean emergency and the resulting governmental policy of accelerated tax amortization to encourage the building of new facilities related to the defense and mobilization effort.

Reconversion to Peacetime

The retooling and reconversion of equipment from war to peacetime products is dramatically indicated in the 1945-47 period when outlays per production worker in the chemical industry climbed 219 percent to a level of $2,019 as compared with a 136 percent advance for all manufacturing. Thereafter, through 1949, the outlay per worker fell sharply off as the use of risk capital was slowed by the general build-up of excessive inventories.

The continuing high level of capital outlays per production worker in the chemical field, according to BDSA, appears to be a direct outgrowth of the heavy costs involved in increasing automation. Also a factor, the agency said, is the constant development of new chemical productive process requiring extensive investment.

The cyclical and continuous nature of much chemical processing and manufacture, it was pointed out, lends itself more readily and extensively to large-scale automation than is the case in most other manufacturing industries.

At the same time, BDSA noted, it is ironical that the continual development of new technics, processes and products actually increases the rate of obsolescence for new equipment installed at high cost. These two opposing factors, it was felt, are primarily responsible for the high outlay per worker, as well as a much higher and faster rate of depreciation charge-off.

Schering Markets Second Of New Steroid Hormones

The second of two new drugs claimed to be three to five times more active than cortisone or hydrocortisone in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and other diseases last week was made available to the medical profession by Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.

The new compound is "Meticortelone" (Schering's brand name for prednisolone), a companion steroid of "Meticorten" (prednisone), which was introduced commercially earlier this year (OPD, 3/7/55). Both drugs are discoveries of a team of Schering research scientists, and were developed in the company's Bloomfield laboratories.

According to Schering, controlled clinical testing of both drugs has shown them to be virtually free of the damaging side effects of cortisone and hydrocortisone. The relationship of "Meticorten" to "Meticortelone" is very similar to that existing between compound E (cortisone) and compound F (hydrocortisone).

Schering, meanwhile, announced that it has concluded license agreements for the manufacture of these two new steroids with a major US pharmaceutical firm and three European concerns. The pacts were concluded with the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; E. Merck, A. G., of Darmstadt, West Germany; Leppetit, S.P.A., of Milan, Italy, and Les Laboratories Francais de Chemiotherapie (Rousel) of Paris.

Bakelite Appoints Ward Manager of Distribution

Gerald A. Ward has been appointed general manager of distribution for Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Ward will be responsible for packaging and methods of packing Bakelite plastics, order entry, distribution, warehousing and inventories. In his previous post, Mr. Ward was superintendent of services at the company's plant in Bound Brook, N. J. He joined Union Carbide in 1925 at South Charleston, W. Va.

Gen'l Aniline Operations V.P.

Philip M. Dinkins has been elected vice-president in charge of operations for the dyestuff and chemical division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. Mr. Dinkins was president and director of the Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, from 1946 until January 1 of this year. He had previously served from 1944 to 1946 as vice-president and general manager of Jefferson and had been associated with American Cyanamid Company, New York, since 1923. He was also a director of Cyanamid.

ADM Unveils New Facility For Fatty Alcohols Output

Archer - Daniels - Midland Company's chemical products division, Cleveland, Ohio, last week took the wraps off its new fatty alcohol plant at Ashtabula, Ohio, at open-house ceremonies. The facility, which has an annual rated capacity of 10,000 tons of fatty alcohols, will start operations on June 13 with the production of lauryl alcohol.

Thomas L. Daniels, ADM president, said the new facility will get its marine and sperm oil raw materials from the company's Elizabeth, N. J., and Wyandotte, Mich., plants. ADM units at Minneapolis, Minn.; Decatur, Ill., and Buffalo, N. Y., will ship linseed and soybean oils to the Ashtabula plant.

Frank C. Haas, vice-president in charge of the chemical division, and John D. Hetchler, chemical director, pointed out that the saturated fatty alcohols (marketed as "Adols") and the unsaturated fatty alcohols (sold as "Unadols") are made from animal and vegetable oils. The production process involves the reduction

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Koppers Elevates K. L. Shield

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has elected Kelvin L. Shields assistant secretary and assistant treasurer in the chemical division. Mr. Shields, formerly a control administrator of the control section, joined Koppers in 1935. Until late 1947 when he was shifted to the control section, he held various supervisory accounting posts in Koppers engineering and construction division and the finance department.

Chemical P. A.'s Told Seven Factors Figure in Custom Operation Decision

Seven key factors figure heavily in the decision of a chemical company on whether it should buy or manufacture its own custom chemicals. So stated D. B. Black, manager of fine chemical sales for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., in an address last week before the national convention of the Chemical and Allied Products Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in New York.

In determining whether his firm should undertake custom chemicals operations, Mr. Black said a P. A. should weigh these questions:—

- Is my company basically set up to produce this chemical or is another company set up to do it better?
- Can the equipment that we already have be adapted to this product or will new equipment be required?
- How soon can we get into production?
- Can the equipment we have be used to better advantage for some other purpose?
- Is our manpower situation right?
- What risks are involved?
- How much capital will we have to put up and how long will it take to pay it off?

Firms Geared for Large Operations

In connection with the first question, Mr. Black pointed out that certain firms are geared for large-quantity production only—oil refineries, steel mills, etc. In the second place, he went on, the manufacture of custom chemicals requires versatile batch equipment. The timing of production, he felt, "in many cases is more important than cost."

As to whether equipment can be better used for some other purpose, Mr. Black, while noting that there is no "cut-and-dried" answer, indicated that "it is well for both the supplier and the customer to evaluate different possibilities for use of their equipment to get the best return for their company."

Also to be considered, he said, is whether a company's manpower possesses the know-how and experience for the new operation. The question of risk, he felt, is most important. "The more risk involved," he continued, "the more important it is to have new equipment depreciated in a fairly short period of time. Too frequently we find that we expect a product to continue indefinitely but for some reason the product or process by which it is made becomes obsolete."

The amount of capital to be invested, Mr. Black said, varies with the individual company. For example, he pointed out that a growth company must add in overhead. Firms which are stagnating or on the decline, he asserted, "usually attempt to squeeze the last penny out of their plant, knowing full well that they are killing it while they do it."

Drug Management Thinking

The thinking of a drug company management in weighing the problem of whether or not to produce a new material was explored by S. F. Firebaugh, purchasing agent for Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J. What must be considered, he said, is whether the prod-

—*Continued on page 48*

Polyethylene Unit Projected By duPont at Orange, Texas

Plans for pilot-plant production of a new type of "Alathon" polyethylene resin by a low-pressure process were announced last week by Dr. E. D. Ries, general manager of the polychemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

DuPont is licensed under the patents of Prof. Karl Zeigler, and a pilot plant is being built at the company's Sabine River works near Orange, Tex., to produce the new type of resin. The new plant is expected to be completed by early fall and will make available limited quantities of the new product for evaluation by the trade.

"The low-pressure process offers an effective means of producing polyethylene resins of maximum density," Dr. Ries said. "Such resins display increased stiffness and ability to withstand higher temperatures, opening up new fields of usefulness for polyethylene."

In commenting on the addition of the new resin to the nineteen types of "Alathon" already produced by duPont, Dr. Ries pointed out that the name "polythylene" now refers to a group of widely differing materials, rather than a single resin. The wide range of performance characteristics obtained through changes in the molecular structure of polyethylene accounts, in large measure, for its rapidly expanding use in many fields, he added.

Diamond Alkali Integrates Buckeye Soda's Operations

Plans for liquidation of the Buckeye Soda Company, Painesville, Ohio, and absorption of its administrative operations by Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, were announced last week by John W. Mantz, general manager of the firm's silicate, detergent, calcium division.

Formed in 1923 and operated since then as a subsidiary of Diamond, Buckeye Soda has been producing and packaging chemical specialties for the grocery, drug and industrial maintenance supply fields, as well as detergents in substantial volume for the parent company. Integration of Buckeye Soda's operations with those of Diamond Alkali will become effective June 30, Mr. Mantz said.

Purchasing, sales and allied activities of Buckeye Soda will be handled at Diamond's general offices in Cleveland, while production and product shipments will continue to originate in Painesville the same as heretofore. Principal purposes of this integration step, Mr. Mantz explained, are to effect administrative economy, increase operational efficiency, and provide

—*Continued on page 49*

DCAT Meeting to Feature Panel Discussion June 22

A panel discussion, featuring leaders of the drug and chemical industry, speaking on current problems affecting the industry, has been planned for the June 22 meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

The panel, which will be moderated by E. T. T. Williams, chairman of the executive committee of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, includes Robert B. Brown, president of Bristol-Myers Products Division; Charles T. Lipscomb, jr. president of J. B. Williams Company; Dr. Raymond M. Rice, associate executive director of research for Eli Lilly & Co.; Richard W. Thatcher, sales manager of industrial chemicals for the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; and Carl W. Patton, general manager of advertising & public relations for the Bakelite Company Division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

Varcum Chemical Makes Stanford a Vice-President

Varcum Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has appointed J. S. Stanford vice-president of the company. Formerly assistant to the president, Mr. Stanford, before joining Varcum, was general works manager for Borden Company's chemical division, New York, and general superintendent of Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division at Springfield, Mass.

Titanium Pigment Sales Mgr. Chosen

National Lead Company, New York, last week selected W. H. Woods to become general sales manager of its Titanium Pigment Corporation. Mr. Woods succeeded K. W. Ericson, who retired June 1 after twenty-five years of service with the company. Earl W. Diener was named assistant general sales manager of the corporation.

Mr. Woods began his National Lead Company career in 1930 with the Atlantic branch. He was transferred to Titanium Pigment Corporation in 1937 as assistant credit manager, becoming credit manager three years later. He was appointed eastern sales manager in 1948, and, in 1950, he was transferred to Chicago as western sales manager.

Mr. Ericson started with Titanium Pigment in 1930 as a sales representative. In 1940, when he was in charge of the Chicago area, Mr. Ericson was appointed western sales manager. He became general sales manager of the corporation in 1950. Mr. Ericson is a past president of the Chicago Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Mr. Diener had been eastern sales manager since 1953. He joined the company

W. H. Woods

in 1937 as a Titanium Pigment representative in the Philadelphia territory. In 1943 he was placed in charge of the New England territory and in 1950 he was named a district sales manager.

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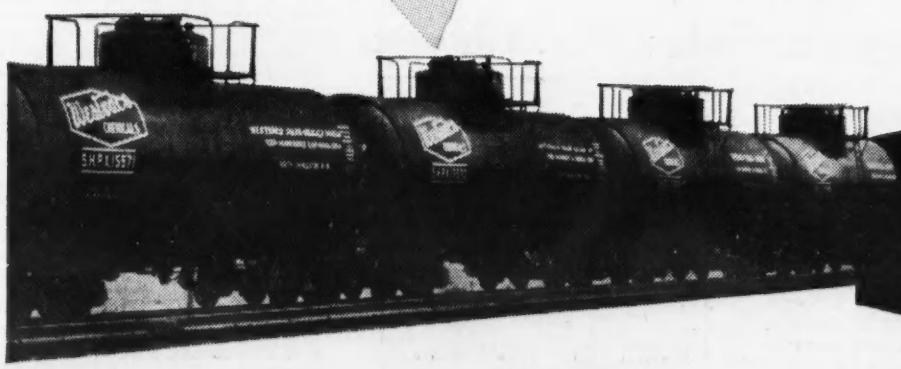

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Association Meetings

This Week

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual outing in conjunction with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual outing in conjunction with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

World Petroleum Congress, Rome, June 6-15.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, N. J., September 22-25.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Westward Ho hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., November 8-11.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 25-28; annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

American Soybean Association, National Soybean Processors Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Chicago, June 12-17.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, June 16-17.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

Atomic Industry Trade Fair, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 26-30.

Chemical Market Research Association, Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., September 22-23; joint meeting with CCDA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 10-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association, George Washington hotel, Ocean City, Md., June 23.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York board of Trade, luncheon meeting, June 22, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York; annual meeting, Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-24.

Exposition of Chemical Industries, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, December 5-9.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W Va., September 11-14.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Olympic hotel, Seattle, Wash., June 20-23.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 7-9.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J., October 16-20.

National Chemical Exposition, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, November 27-30.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual foreign trade convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 2.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

National Plant Food Institute, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

National Soybean Processors Association, American Soybean Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., September 15-18.

Paint Industries' Show, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Society of the Chemical Industry, annual meeting, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England, July 11-16.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, December 1.

World Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, National Guard Armory, Los Angeles, October 5-9.

Safety Meeting Plans Made

A national conference on occupational safety will be held in Washington May 14 to 16, 1956. Held bi-annually, this conference brings together leaders of American business, labor, federal, state, insurance, education, and private safety organizations to devise cooperative means of further reducing occupational deaths and injuries.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: April

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of April. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks April 30
Babassu oil, crude	[1]	[1]	4,275,000
refined	[1]	[1]	796,000
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	4,785,000	10,654,000	[2]33,532,000
Coconut oil, crude	40,438,000	43,342,000	[2]73,906,000
refined	28,240,000	27,496,000	11,054,000
Cod and codliver oil[3]	146,000	N.A.	547,000
Corn oil, crude	21,474,000	23,682,000	12,987,000
refined	22,080,000	20,637,000	5,420,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	110,834,000	125,217,000	106,593,000
refined	117,110,000	119,302,000	[2]562,020,000
Fish, not specified, except liver oil[3]	914,000	[1]	[1]
Menhaden oil[3]	176,000	5,532,000	21,002,000
Sardine (Pilchard) and herring oil[3]	2,000	[1]	[1]
Sperm oil, crude	17,000	N.A.	37,000
Lard, rendered and refined[4]	[5]184,000,000	[5]36,153,000	140,352,000
Linseed oil, raw	36,801,000	45,055,000	161,350,000
refined	21,339,000	21,531,000	37,473,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified[3]	914,000	7,056,000	[2]1,325,000
Oiticica oil	[1]	666,000	4,519,000
Olive oil, edible	[1]	204,000	9,327,000
inedible	[1]	25,000	51,000
sulfur foots	[1]	[1]	1,915,000
Palm oil, crude	[1]	5,460,000	[2]15,617,000
refined	2,251,000	2,431,000	1,426,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	[1]	3,186,000	8,732,000
refined	2,325,000	3,409,000	1,991,000
Peanut oil, crude[7]	1,594,000	4,049,000	6,681,000
refined	3,753,000	3,177,000	9,515,000
Perilla oil	[1]	[1]	[1]
Rapeseed oil, crude[8]	[1]	[1]	[1]
refined	[1]	445,000	2,977,000
Safflower oil, crude	2,000	[1]	[1]
Sesame oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
refined	[1]	174,000	249,000
Soybean oil, crude	218,083,000	216,180,000	104,438,000
refined	199,755,000	194,676,000	66,197,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	15,883,000	[2]12,356,000	15,067,000
Tallow and grease, inedible (other than wool)	[1]	[1]	[1]
All establishments	192,363,000	129,273,000	243,923,000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	69,303,000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	17,885,000	18,644,000	10,188,000
Tung oil	[1]	4,121,000	52,532,000
Other vegetable oil, not specified, crude	7,222,000	4,583,000	20,082,000
refined	2,576,000	2,133,000	3,523,000
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	19,468,000	14,218,000	50,715,000

Primary Products Except Oil

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and transfer	Stocks April 30
Cottonseed cake and meal	154,119	159,930	273,098
hulls	70,582	81,977	56,909
linters (running bales)[9]	[1]	[1]	[1]
First cut	23,056	32,720	93,258
Second cut	72,124,	92,398	178,229
Mill run	6,683	8,396	14,200
Total	101,703	133,514	285,687
hull fiber	178	185	442
motes and grabbots	988	1,541	3,983
Soybean cake and meal	460,302	447,274	113,360
flour	9,904	10,067	2,763
Other cake and meal—	[1]	[1]	[1]
Castor bean	2,660	2,105	1,146
Copra	10,304	9,179	3,552
Corn germ	13,054	13,109	568
Flaxseed	34,833	36,328	23,250
Olive	[10]	[10]	[10]
Peanuts[11]	1,522	1,688	2,670
Tung nut	[10]	546	[10]
Other	4,285	4,067	3,291

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks April 30
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated[12]	1,535,000	N.A.	2,035,000
Deodorized oil[13]	31,242,000	12,723,000	10,346,000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut, babassu, and palm kernel; and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic[14]	3,795,000	N.A.	4,735,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	1,318,000	N.A.	868,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	3,899,000	N.A.	1,280,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	7,813,000	N.A.	8,653,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	5,750,000	N.A.	5,440,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	8,119,000	N.A.	7,492,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic	7,231,000	N.A.	13,654,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	7,303,000	N.A.	8,566,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[15]	17,039,000	18,679,000	13,438,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[16]	18,345,000	15,692,000	26,913,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[14]	6,038,000	N.A.	4,131,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	1,718,000	1,152,000	1,014,000
Inedible	2,826,000	4,780,000	2,516,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	40,639,000	41,153,000	19,063,000
Soybean	95,669,000	88,823,000	37,572,000
Other	6,546,000	3,813,000	2,916,000
Inedible—	[14]	1,537,000	2,091,000
Margarine[17]	[18]104,407,000	N.A.	26,428,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	5,861,000	1,854,000	4,072,000
Shortening[17]	159,921,000	N.A.	158,191,000
Stearine, animal, inedible[17]	2,103,000	N.A.	1,388,000
vegetable oil, winter	14,502,000	11,843,000	20,005,000
Tall oil, crude	44,157,000	31,058,000	44,623,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	11,561,000	7,998,000	11,807,000
Winterized oil	62,934,000	40,934,000	34,386,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks April 30
Castor beans	4,755	5,104	6,425
Copra	32,450	31,089	16,674
Corn germ	26,836	26,844	1,406
Cottonseed	12,780	318,041	705,100
Flaxseed	26,781	52,107	46,324
Olives	419	[10]	[10]
Peanuts[19]	1,682	2,366	3,660
Soybeans	461,786	600,915	387,365
Tung nuts	[10]	[10]	[10]
Other	7,232	8,572	982

N.A.—Not Available.

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor oil, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

[4] Includes 330,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure, as well as the comparable March 31, 1955, figure of 329,000,000 pounds, includes quantities sold for export by CCC, but not "lifted" and quantities assigned to refiners but not yet delivered to CCC. As of April 30, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 39,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil, of which it is estimated that about 4,000,000 pounds have not been reported to the Census bureau.

[5] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (Federally inspected only) totaled 121,000,000 pounds in April and 137,000,000 pounds in March 1955.

[6] Excludes quantities used in refined.

[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[8] Average gross bale weight in pounds for April and March, production respectively: Total, 609.5 and 606.6; first cut, 595.0 and 589.7; second cut, 614.1 and 612.3; and mill run, 609.3 and 605.8.

[9] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[10] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[11] Data exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

[12] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[13] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[14] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[15] The total for April, 1955, was packaged as follows:—One-pound units, 97,800,000 pounds; bulk pats or chips 1,597,000, and bulk other 5,247,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

[16] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[17] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.

Pharmacopeia's 15th Revision Out July 1

The fifteenth revision of the United States Pharmacopeia will be published July 1, Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, director of pharmacopeial revision, has announced. The new standards take effect on December 15.

According to Dr. Miller, USP XV lays claim to being one of the most carefully revised books of its kind. While much of its content has been carried over from USP XIV, he pointed out that hardly a monograph or chapter was not rewritten in the revision process.

In all, there are 838 monographs, and, of these, 242, representing more than 100 new drugs, appear in USP for the first time. Thus, Dr. Miller said, nearly 30 percent of the monograph section is entirely new and alone fills as much space as was needed in the fourteenth revision for both monographs and the section on general tests and assays.

Drug Groups Showing Increases

It was stated that the groups of drugs showing the greatest increase are the antihistamines, up from two to thirteen (i.e., from four to twenty-seven monographs); the antibiotics, up from five to twelve; the diagnostic aids, up from nine to sixteen, and the endocrine preparations including cortisone and its related steroids, up from eighteen to twenty-five.

More than a fifth of the USP XIV monographs are being dropped, Dr. Miller reported. He said that a new section entitled "category" appears in each monograph to indicate the main pharmacologic action or pharmaceutical use of the drug or preparation. This information, he pointed out, helps particularly in those cases where the USP title is less well known than the drug's trade name. He further indicated that there are several important changes in titles, adding that dosage information has been increased so that the monographs provide the range as well as the usual dose of the drug.

Important to pharmacists is a change in calamine lotion. The USP XIII formula, modified by reducing the amount of bentonite, has been substituted for the USP XIV formula which, Dr. Miller said, was poorly suited for the preparation of phenolated calmine lotion, a new admission to USP XV.

The general section on general tests, processes and apparatus of USP XV is larger than its USP XIV counterpart because of the addition of new material. The section has been reorganized completely.

—Continued on page 38

Air Pollution Ass'n Award Goes to Dr. Thomas of SRI

Dr. Moyer D. Thomas of Stanford Research Institute is the first recipient of the Frank A. Chambers award presented by the Air Pollution Control Association. The presentation was made at the association's recent annual meeting in Detroit, Mich.

Named for the late head of the smoke inspection and abatement department of Chicago and a pioneer in air research, the award was made to Dr. Thomas principally for his development of the Thomas autometer, a recording instrument for the analysis and measurement of sulfur dioxide in the air.

Dr. Thomas joined SRI's air research laboratories last year after twenty-nine years with American Smelting & Refining Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. A chemist and agronomist in the department of agricultural research, he carried on successful studies using the apparent rate of photosynthesis as an indication of the effects upon vegetation of contaminants in atmosphere or soil.

During World War II he was a consultant to the National Defense Research Committee. Since 1948 he has been a consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Gale Joins Garden Group As Market Research Mgr.

John F. Gale, economist and editor with the National Fertilizer Association since 1950, will join the staff of Garden Foundation, Inc., as manager of market research on June 20. Mr. Gale will be located at the organization's home office, 1901 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

A national authority on fertilizer statistics, Mr. Gale is the author of numerous articles on fertilizer economics. He has been editor of National Fertilizer Review since the fall of 1953, and also has edited various of NFA's special publications. He has served as secretary of NFA's traffic committee and has been active on the plant food research committee.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 3 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

acacia (see Gum arabic).
acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300
acetaldol (see Aldol).
acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M)
acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
acetophenone cns. dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .75 - —
Acetyl-p-aminophenol dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
acid, abietic, comi., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l., works .... lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, comi. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
anthranilic, bbls., frt equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16 35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50 - —

Acid, boric, tech., gran., bbls., smaller lots, same basis ton.176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran. dms., c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. 28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26¾
tanks, lb. .22¾- —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .1350- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1525- .1725
tanks lb. .1325- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
less than ton lots lb. .68 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom. 50% 207 C or above resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grades, tanks, same bysis g.l. 1.10 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C., or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret., 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .79
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 - .59
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots lb.12.25 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystal
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
I.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
ship't	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic bgs. works lb. 14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks, works lb. 34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls, works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots, fib cns kilo lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys. c.l. works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1 80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25 lb lots, works lb 2.54 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.33
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E to lb .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., works, frt alld lb 11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bottles, c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP USP prices to dealers 1 2c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt. alld lb. .75 - 95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22¼
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50% cbys lb 1.30 1.39
USP, cbys lb. 88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Itaconic, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, dms. lb. .36¼- .38¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1895- —
w.w., dms lb. .2195- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .70 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 96%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb 1.32 - —
Monochloroacetic purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb 28 - 29¾
1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 3-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Acid, Nevile & Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP NF, consumers, chys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .17½- .19½
tanks lb. .15½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .20 - .22
tanks lb. .1800- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., frt. alld E 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .18 - .20
tanks lb. .1600- —
s.d., dms lb. .16½- .18½
tanks lb. .14½- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .16¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .15¾
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼- .18½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers chys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .13¼- .15¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.81 - 1.85
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.71 - 1.76
tech., dms lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .44 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .46 - —
small, dms. lb. .48 - .54
imp., bgs lb. .38 Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.50 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'T' 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., t.c.l. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.64 - 1.66
powd., bbls lb. 1.68 - 1.70
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., l.c., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra gd., ens., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, 6b. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, purif, bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol). lb. .23 - —
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65⅛
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

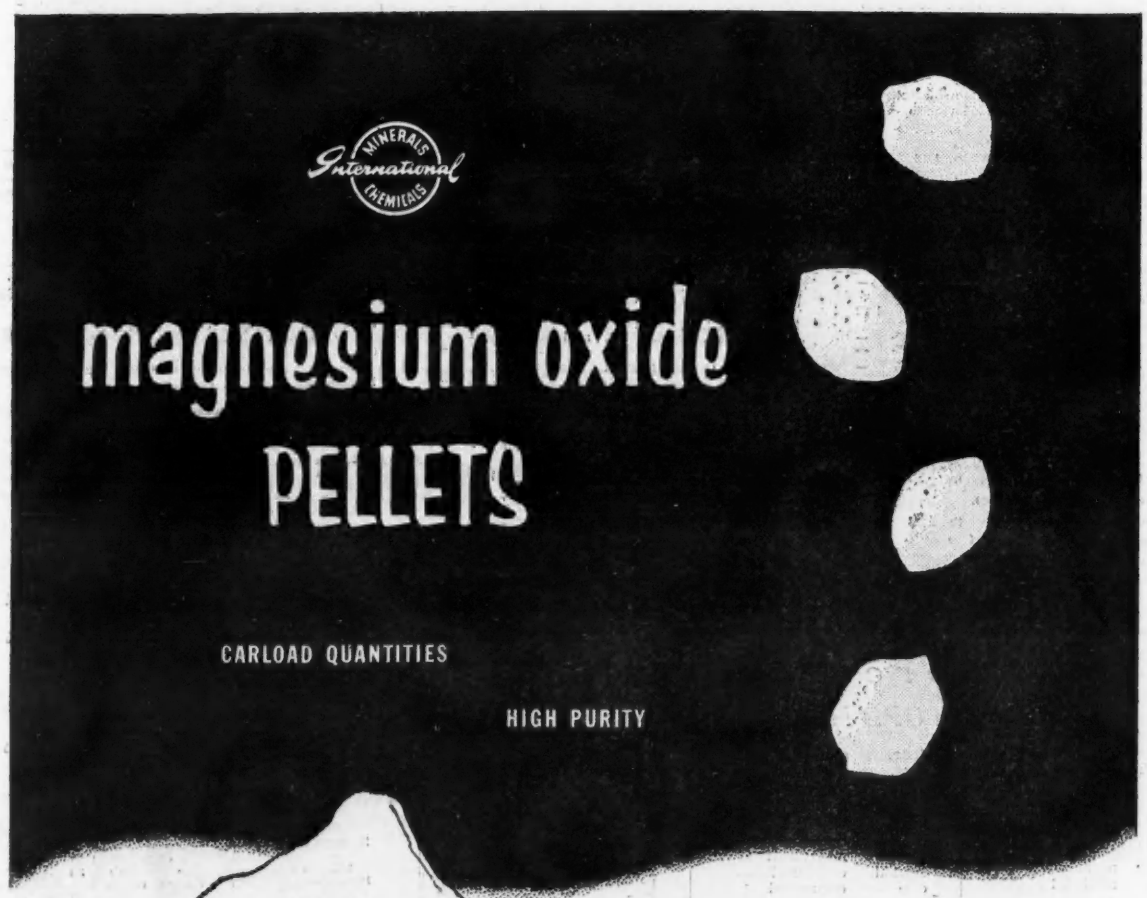
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —



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61 Broadway, New York 6, Midland, Texas

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal.20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.20.53 -20.59
tanks, same basis..gal.20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis..gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.21.63 -21.69
tanks, same basis..gal.21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29½- —
c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works..lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J..lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn..lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .21 - —
dlvd..gal. .48 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .35 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd..gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots..lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms..lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms..lb. 1.26 - 1.35
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
Indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms..gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs..lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld..lb.28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld..lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works..lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs..lb. .40 - —
powd., cs..lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs..lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs..lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-TocopheroD).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works..100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms..lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms..lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works..100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works..100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms..lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms..lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms..lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, comi., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .0520- .1293
tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0285- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .041 - —
bulk, same basis..lb. .026 - —
light, bgs., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .22 - —
contract, works..lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .19 - —
contract, works..lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works..lb. .82½- —
contract, works..lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .232 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .215 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .63½- —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .43 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra, fine, dms..lb. 1.02½- —
standard, 250-lb. dms..lb. .72 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l..lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l..lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l..lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works..lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works..lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots..oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
tanks, works..lb. .31 - —

Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.03 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld..lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.53 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton 85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1..lb. .18½- —
2..lb. .19 - —
3..lb. .19½- .20
4..lb. .20 - —
5..lb. .21 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton 87.50 -90.50
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton.96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .58 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton.317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse..ton.395.50 - —

Alcohol, Ethyl—Ammonium Pentaborate

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l..lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works..lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd..lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls..lb. .39 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .16 - —
Chloride tech., white, fines, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls..lb. .75 - —
dms..lb. .50 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots..lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton.68.00 -70.00
with dolomite, 20.5%N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equal to $6 per ton ton.74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms..lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse..ton.305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

between you and this page

. . . is roughly one cubic foot of NITROGEN gas. Floating free in the air this nitrogen can't add to America's agricultural or industrial wealth. But Grace Chemical Company has opened a plant in Memphis, Tennessee, that "fixes" atmospheric nitrogen in the form of two very versatile compounds—ammonia and urea. (Shown in the photo are prills—tiny beads—of urea containing the equivalent to the amount of nitrogen gas between you and this page.)

Fixed in this way, nitrogen can enrich our crop farms, our livestock, and our homes—through its use in fertilizers, feed supplements, and the manufacture of products ranging from toothpaste to television cabinets.

Output of the $20,000,000 Memphis plant will be 72,000 tons of nitrogen a year. It will provide industry and agriculture these two forms of nitrogen from a *dependable* source—backed by a world of experience.

For AMMONIA and UREA look to —

GRACE CHEMICAL COMPANY

HANOVER SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y. • ATLANTA, GA. • CHICAGO, ILL. • MEMPHIS, TENN.

Ammonium Perchlorate—Calcium Mandelate

Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works, lb. .50 - 75
Persulfate, kgs. lb. .46½ - .47½
Phosphate coml. bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 0865 - —
c.l. same basis lb. 09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech. bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. 0865 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 0915 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms. kgs lb 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens base price ton.42.00 - 47.00
June-July shipt ton.39.00 - 47.00
Aug.-Sept. shipt ton.40.00 - 45.00
Oct.-Nov. ship ton.41.00 - 46.00
syn. bgs. c.l. western, works ton 44 00 —
bulk works ton 42 00 —
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, ton.240 00 - —
l.c.l. works, 100% basis ton 200 00 - —
tanks frt alld. 100% basis ton 180 00 —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml. cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif. cbys. 100% basis, lb 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln. dms. c.l. works lb. 0612 - —
d-Ampaetalaniine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb 28.00 - —
di. dms lb 6 00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb 23 00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb 28 00 - —
di, dms lb 6 00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28 00 - —
di. dms lb 6 00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
ex pentane, reg. dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-butyrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Narite USP bots lb 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms, c.l., works, lb. .43¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾ - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms, c.l., works, lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¾ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - 70
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Syrian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Aniline oil, dms, c.l. works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb 24 - —
powd., dms. lb. 28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½ - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - .29
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - .30½
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .28½ - .31½
Trichloride anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .60½ - .65½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbl lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.00 - 83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 27 00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37 00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37 00 - —
seconds, 300° - 390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 32.00 - —
Asphalt, Manjak, No. 10, crude dms., works lb. .05¼ - —
petroleum, cut-back, cmds., tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks tankwagon, refy gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks tankwagon, refy ton. 21 00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton. 20 00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6 75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - 4 20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units, 50,000 units. 70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. 75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 - 1 45
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. 28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100 in dms lb 4 50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb 4 75 - 4 77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton. 180 00 - 190 00
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., frt. equald, ton. 255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 265 00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 85 00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 95 00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton. 41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9 50 - 10 00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .007 - —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0085 - —
wet dust distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1 00 - —
Benzocaine dms lb 2.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .30
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c. cns. dms lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib., dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse, lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bags, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs. c.l. works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l. works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton. 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 200 00 - —
direct process bgs. c.l., works, ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton. 140.88 - 165 00
Bleaching powder, dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 5.15 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 4.75 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot bls. lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½ - .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.15 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton. 70.00 - —
Los Angeles ton. 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago ton. 125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton. 89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton. 108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 103.25 - —
powd., 99½% bgs. ton. 46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 94 00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basas lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., same basis, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2 60
cbys lb. 1.52 - —
Bromistyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5 70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A.).
Brown iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs. works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½ - .15½
raw paper ngs. c.l. works lb. .04½ - .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ - .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .07
Turkey type bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb. .06¾ - .06¼
Turkey-type bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Vandyke bbls works lb. .09½ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .65 - —
Butadiene refd., cyls., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½ - —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
n-Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd to: 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 22.00 - 24.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - 18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 - 33.00
l.c.l., works ton. 40.00 - 48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 45.00 - 50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 - 50.00
l.c.l., works ton. 45.00 - 65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 110.00 - 160 00
l.c.l., works ton. 120 00 - 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton. 11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis, ton. 34.00 - 71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. 2.95 - —
2,500-5,000-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
1,000-2,500-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.60 - 24.75
dms., 100-lb. same basis dm. 28.65 - 32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25

POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE (PVP)

ACCEPTED — PREFERRED

PVP
for hair preparations

film former—substantive to hair
hygroscopic—water soluble
Forms smooth, lustrous, flexible, non-flaking films—Can be removed easily by washing—Accentuates natural color—Hygroscopicity gives better hair management—Allows hair to be reset with a wet comb—Has gained cosmetic industry acceptance for aerosol hair sprays, men's hair grooming agents, wave-set lotions, cream rinses, hair dyes.

PVP
for skin preparations

detoxifier for toxins and irritants
stabilizer—thickener
Combines with a wide variety of chemicals to enhance activity or reduce toxicity—Leaves a protective film on face to make skin feel smoother—Gives emolliency to solutions—Minimizes the stripping of natural oils from skin—Stabilizes formulations and lathers—Is now being marketed in shaving creams, skin cleansing creams, after shave lotions, deodorants, nail polish removers.

PVP
for cleansing products

prevents soil redeposition
binder for organic compounds
high physiological compatibility
Acts as foam stabilizer, prevents soil redeposition and improves hair management in shampoos—Is a foam builder and protective colloid in tooth pastes—Gives emollient action and improved detergent action in waterless cleansers.

For further information on PVP in cosmetics and for price schedules and samples please write to:

GENERAL ANILINE & FILM CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
435 HUDSON STREET NEW YORK 14, N. Y.

gaf

From Research to Reality

Calcium Naphtenate—Chlorophyll

Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ga. dms., frt. equald ..lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ..ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½ - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms ..lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ton.88.80 -89.55
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.84.55 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ton.96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.90.30 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ton.100.30 -100.80
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works ..lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. ..lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..lb. 3.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .128 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..lb. .143 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .103 - —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 - 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs ..lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more ..lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..lb. .91 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs ..lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs ..lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs ..lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms ..lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms ..lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. ..lb. .18 - .18½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area, ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis ..lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis ..lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. drms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .08½ - .09
Carbon disulfide, 5-gal. 30 drms. to c.l., same basis ..lb. .13 - —
less than 30 drms ..lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .0515 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, drms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .10½ - .13¼
tech., consumers, drms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld ..lb. .10 - .10½
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints ..lb. .10½ - .11
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld ..lb. .11¾ - .12¼
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints ..lb. .12¼ - .12¾
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08½ - .09
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints ..lb. .09 - .09½
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, drms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs ..lb. 3.95 - —
AA, cs ..lb. 3.60 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs ..lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs ..lb. 2.10 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs ..lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs ..lb. 1.90 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd ..lb. 14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..lb. 14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .48 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., drms., works, million units .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .30 - —
Carotene tech., beta, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns. gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots. ..lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point ..lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point ..lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid ..lb. .23 - .23¼
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, drms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis ..lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis ..lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls ..lb. .16 - —
longstick, cracked, bls ..lb. .17½ - —
shortstick, cracked, bls ..lb. .16½ - —
Saigon, broken, bls ..lb. No prices.
medium, reconditioned, bls ..lb. No prices.
thin, bls ..lb. No prices.
Castor beans, bgs., c. & f ..ton.105.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ..ton. No stocks.
Castoreum, nat., cns ..lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns ..lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works ..lb. 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works ..lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls ..lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt ..lb. .38 - —
Indian, bgs. ..lb. .17 - —
Cellulose scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd ..lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs ..lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works ..lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots works ..lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -86.00
gran., bgs., works ..ton.77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..ton.72.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
t.c.l., works, South ton.55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾ - —
t.c.l., works ..lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .1102 - —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., works ..lb. .24 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots ..lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less ..lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, drms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .16½ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area ..lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .17 - —
USP, dms ..lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .35½ - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .35½ - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works ..lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis, lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis ..lb. 58.00 - —

EPON® RESIN does it!

a tougher, more corrosion-resistant primer for metal lawn furniture . . . *at lower cost*

New Epon primer, formulated by The Glidden Company, Cleveland, is the key to a better finish on metal lawn furniture.

HERE'S HOW...

EXPOSED to blistering sunlight, rain, and often to corrosive salt sea breezes—lawn furniture must have a tough, corrosion-resistant finish.

For this reason, the Troy Sunshade Company has set high standards of durability and appearance for finishes on its quality metal lawn furniture. When metal shortages made it necessary to abandon chrome plating, Troy engineers made a careful study of paints and paint-finishing methods. Tests showed that the *primer* coat was the key to paint durability . . . *and that an Epon resin-based primer gave improved appearance and the highest degree of resistance to corrosion.*

The Epon resin-based primer is applied by rotary spray coating. The finish coat is applied by electrostatic spraying. Both operations are completely conveyorized. Thanks to the excellent adhesion and leveling properties of the Epon primer, expensive sanding operations are reduced to a minimum. Troy engineers estimate that the new finishing system saves as much as a dollar a gallon on materials, in addition to savings in labor costs.

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IN CANADA:
Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited
Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldenyde, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 lb. .54 - —
"0000," bgs. lb. .76 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.90 - 6.15
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port, long ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port, long ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50 00 —
l.c.l., ex whse. net ton. 60 00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .49 - —
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .50 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co, kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. 75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., cms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .58½- .65
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11 75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10 25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10 75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .30 - .31¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .43½- —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .29 - .29¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .707 - —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .717 - —
smaller lots lb. .737 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .45¼- .45¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .36 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .47½- .49½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., lb. .53½- .68
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .48½- .51½
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .46 - .56½

Copper quinolinate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb. .1915- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.75 -13.25
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 19.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 20.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 26.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.25 -28.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 165.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 160.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs., afloat lb. .12 - —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .06½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .06 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride)
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 60.00 -61.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .427 - .438

Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207 C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .133 - .148
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - .151
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - .135
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 3°, dms., c.l. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l. lb. .161 - —
tanks lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½

Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .13 - —
Cutch extract, 65% tannin, bgs., ex dock duty extra lb. 08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¼
l.c.l. works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

June, 1955

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

SAMPLES AVAILABLE OF NEW PIPERAZINES AND PYRAZINES

Recently, we announced the development of methods for the commercial manufacture of important piperazines and pyrazines--specifically 2-methylpiperazine; cis-2,5-dimethylpiperazine; trans-2,5-dimethylpiperazine; mixed cis-trans-2,5-dimethylpiperazine; 2-methylpyrazine; 2,5-dimethylpyrazine. Now we are happy to state that samples of these products are available upon request.

SOME SUGGESTED USES FOR PIPERAZINES AND PYRAZINES

For polymers: Vinylpyrazine can be prepared from 2-methylpyrazine and formaldehyde and can be polymerized in the same manner as 2-vinylpyridine . . . polyamides are formed by reacting piperazines with various dicarboxylic acids.

For pharmaceuticals: Antiviral activity is reported for sulfa drugs derived from pyrazine while pyrazine carboxylic acids have antipellagric activity and can be prepared from the corresponding methylpyrazines by oxidation . . . antihistaminic activity is reported for the 1,4-di-substituted piperazines . . . piperazine derivatives, especially the salts of organic acids, are particularly effective as anthelmintics.

Pyrazine and its homologues have, to date, found use almost wholly in the pharmaceutical field. However, due to similarities in structure and reactions, the pyrazines will probably find applications in fields where the pyridines are presently used.

Piperazines, aside from use in pharmaceuticals and for forming polymers, have potential applications in: surface-active agents, stabilizing agents, agricultural chemicals, rubber chemicals, catalysts, solvents,

SEND FOR HELPFUL LITERATURE SURVEY

To aid you in your research, we've compiled a 33-page booklet containing excerpts from chemical literature. These excerpts relate to the reactions and applications of piperazines and pyrazines and their derivatives. Copies of this survey are available without charge . . . simply write us on your company letterhead.

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SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • MURIATIC ACID • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
GLYCOLS • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS (anionic and nonionic) • CARBOSE ® (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • DICHLORODIMETHYLHYDANTOIN
CHLORINATED SOLVENTS • *OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS*

2-4-D—Dipentaerythritol

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., same basas lb. .46½ - .48¼
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 53.40 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 48.00 - —
17% P paper bgs., works ton 56.00 - —
18% P paper bgs., works ton 69.85 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .22 - .23
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. lb. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - .69
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66 - .66½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. 91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - .32½
tanks, same basis lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroetnane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼ - .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ - .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100-kilo lots. kilo. 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .09 - .10
Sulfate, bulk gram. .09 - .10
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech. dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dilliseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .11 - —
nat., bgs lb. .10 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
3,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., 68°C., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works lb. .42½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —

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DIALKYL AMINO ALKYL CHLORIDES provide a versatile group of intermediates for pharmaceutical synthesis. Continuously produced by Michigan Chemical Corporation for many years, individual members of this intermediates family provide manufacturers with a convenient method for introducing the dialkyl amino alkyl radical into organic nuclei to produce substituted amines, esters, and ethers. All are available in commercial quantities. Write for samples, technical data, and prices.

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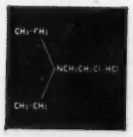
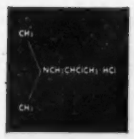
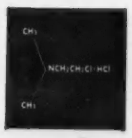


beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DEC). $(CH_3CH_2)_2$ NCH_2CH_2Cl. HCl. A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including the production of antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.



beta-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2$ $NCH_2CHClCH_3$. HCl. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.



beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2$ NCH_2CH_2Cl. HCl. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.

gamma-Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2$ $NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl$. HCl. (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

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Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .405 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .455 - —
ex-whse gal. .57 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylguanidine dms., tan lots lb. .48 — —
smaller lots lb. .49 .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 — —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 — —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ — —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U S ports, exdock ton. 70.00 72 00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 — —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 — —
tanks, works lb. .19 — —
40-50%, dms. c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ — —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½ — —
tanks same basis lb. .12½ — —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 -2285
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns. lb. 7.55 - 7 85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17 00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5 cns lb. 4.00 - 4 10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .81 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .99 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .81 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .91 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc. lb. 1.17 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.15 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .89 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .61 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .73 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.07 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.01 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .86 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.00 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.05 - —
273 Milling red 3R, conc. lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.31 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.69 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.21 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb. 2.83 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.00 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .72 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc. lb. 1.18 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.08 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
516 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.23 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.03 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .79 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .98 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc. lb. 3 68 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No

1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.66 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.91 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works

Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—

Auramine O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.06 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—

Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin),
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.08 - 1.10
tanners bbls. lb 06 06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 —
select, bundles lb. .75 —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 32 95 -35 00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., basis 100% lb 3.75 —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100 oz. lots oz. .92 —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd. tins 100-oz lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots, gram .45 - .55

Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo. 150 00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 35.75 - —
Sulfate, bots oz. 39.50 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38¾ - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .43 - —

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Ethyl Butyl Ketone—Glycerine, Refd., BP

Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½ - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .51½ - .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —

Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .50 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½ - .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½ - .21¼
tanks lb. .18¼ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —

Ethylene glycol, monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

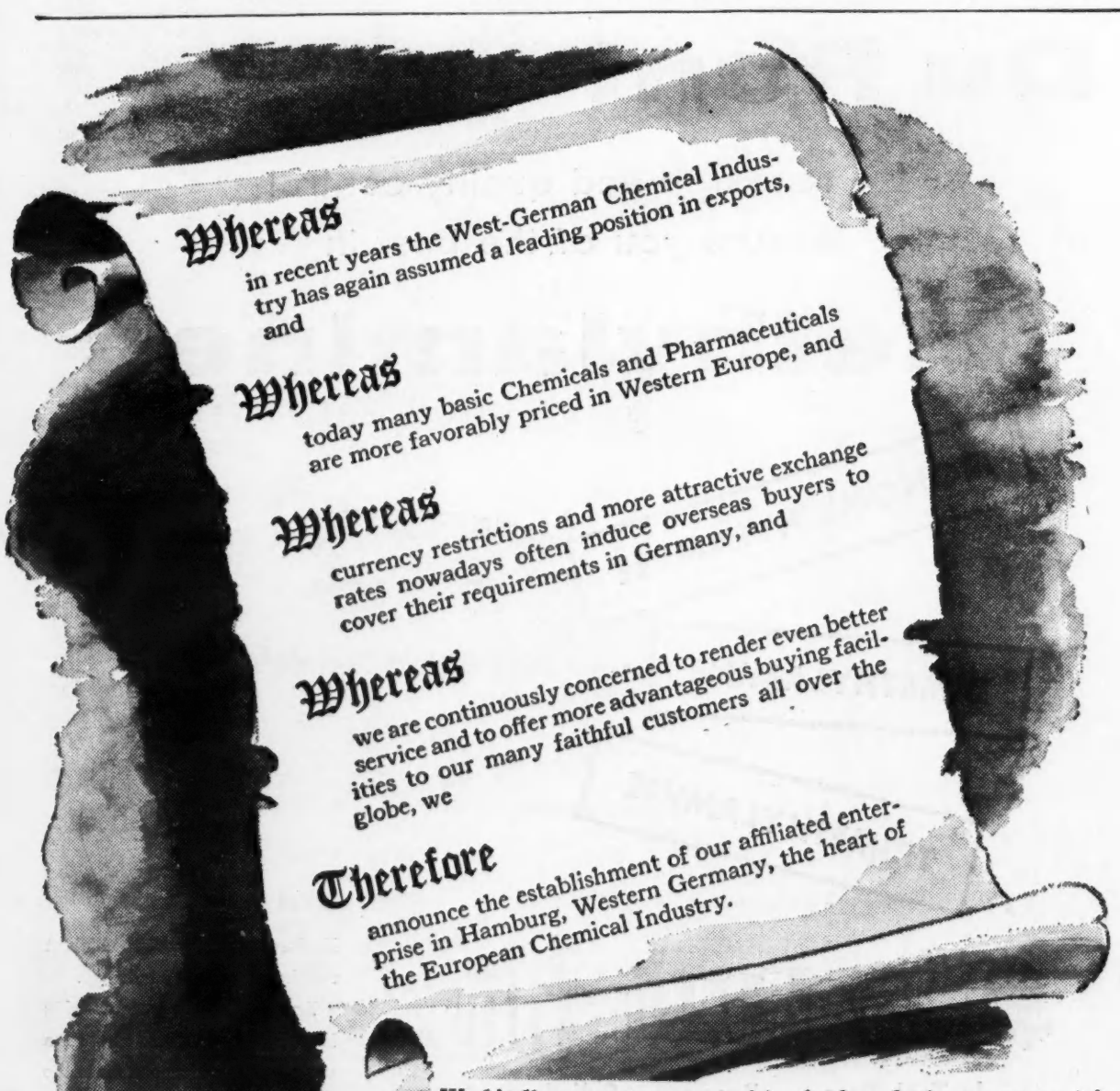
F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17 - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .11 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .12 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09½ - —

Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ton.34.75 - 40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .56 - .59
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .56 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Balto. area. ton.135.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton.130.00-135.00 N
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0625 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .067 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0375 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .063 - .066
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405 - —
methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .035 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton.19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.50-17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l lb. .43½ - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.90 - —
standard, cns., dms lb. 3.65 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.90 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .35 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .30 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½ - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½ - —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works lb. .23 - .23¼
soaplye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —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Whereas
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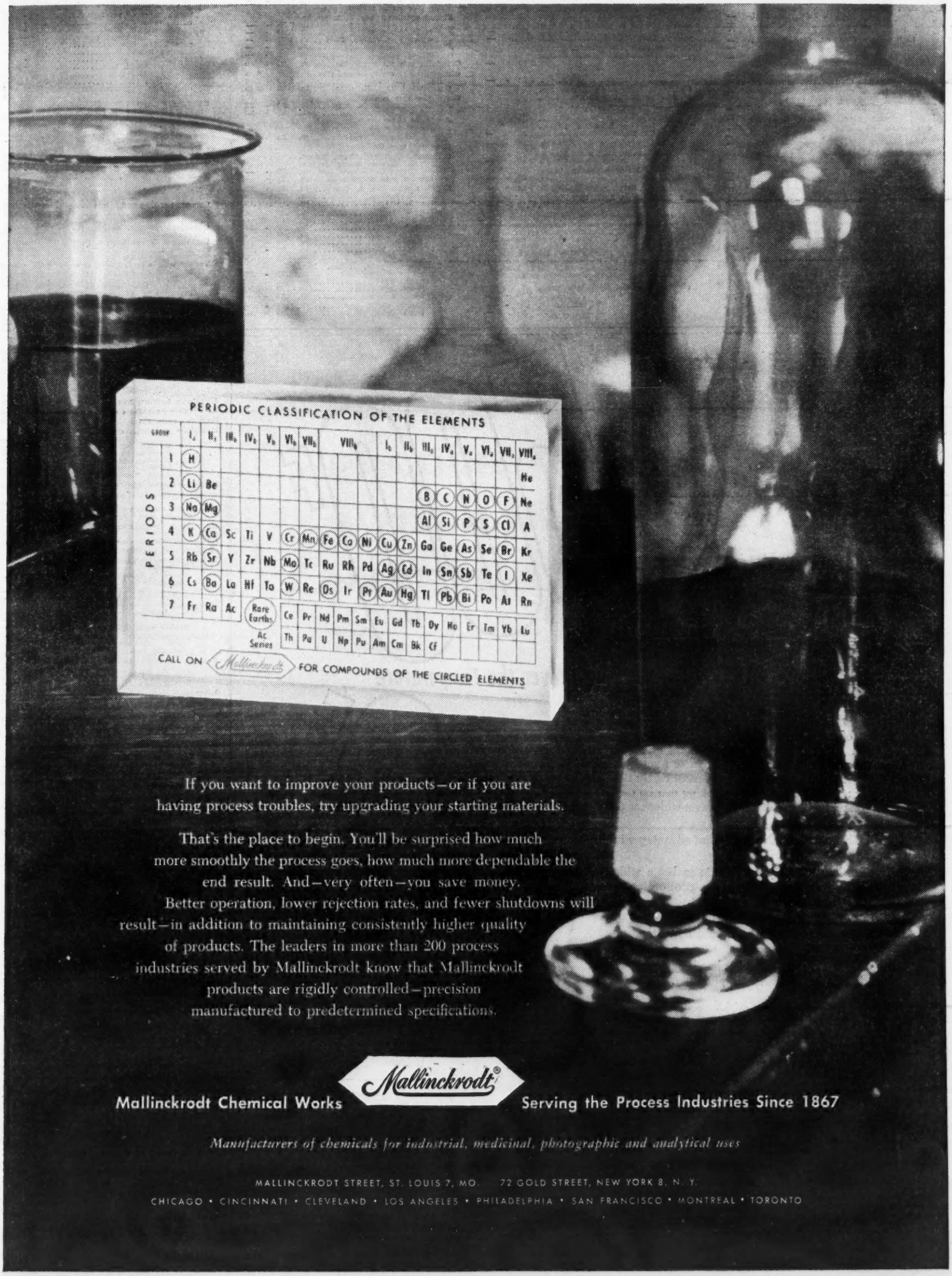
PERIODIC CLASSIFICATION OF THE ELEMENTS
GROUP I₀ II₀ III₀ IV₀ V₀ VI₀ VII₀ VIII₀ I₀ II₀ III₀ IV₀ V₀ VI₀ VII₀ VIII₀
PERIODS
1 H He
2 Li Be B C N O F Ne
3 Na Mg Al Si P S Cl A
4 K Ca Sc Ti V Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Ga Ge As Se Br Kr
5 Rb Sr Y Zr Nb Mo Tc Ru Rh Pd Ag Cd In Sn Sb Te I Xe
6 Cs Ba La Hf Ta W Re Os Ir Pt Au Hg Tl Pb Bi Po At Rn
7 Fr Ra Ac
Rare Earths Ce Pr Nd Pm Sm Eu Gd Tb Dy Ho Er Tm Yb Lu
Ac Series Th Pa U Np Pu Am Cm Bk Cf
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Glycerine, Rfd., Dynamite—Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin

Glycerine, refd., dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05½ Nom.
house, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06 Nom.
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¼ - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works. lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb 6.20 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis, lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40¼ - —
Green, dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .18½ - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½ - .18
Manila C, bgs lb. .42 - .44
CBB, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .32 - .34
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .23 - .25
WS, bgs lb. .34 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Gum, gammar, Batavia, A/E, cs. lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17¼
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13½ - .14½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs. lb. .37 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .43 - .45
No. 2, bbls lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Guar, food grade, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .50
tech. grade, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs lb. 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba., dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .13½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo. 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works, kilo 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo. 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
85% ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 6.00 - —
alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32¼
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.10 - 6.00
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 11.00 - 12.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 10.50 - 11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.45 - —
resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —

ADVANTAGES FOR ALKYDS . . . WITH Glycerine

500°F

EASIER COOKING . . . whatever the temperature

420°F

Years of actual plant experience have demonstrated that Glycerine makes cooking of alkyd resins easier. Danger of gelling in the kettle is greatly reduced—which helps prevent costly tie-ups of men and equipment. Cooking can be carried on without complications over a wider range of temperatures.

And Glycerine has other important advantages in making alkyds, too:

- Its low MW/Hydroxyl ratio makes a wide range of resin properties economically feasible.
- Its chemistry has been thoroughly evaluated. Methods are perfected and literature abundant.
- Its liquid state simplifies handling problems. There are no bags to lift, no fines.

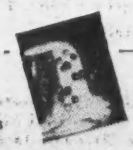
As year after year proves . . . *nothing takes the place of Glycerine.*

This balanced group of properties keeps Glycerine's usefulness growing

HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY • HUMECTANT •
SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY • NONVOLATILITY • CARRIER • SOLVENT • LUBRICANT • SOFTENER •
NONTOXICITY • TASTE • MW/HYDROXYL RATIO • EMOLLIENT • ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE •

☐ 20-page booklet, "Glycerine Alkyds Tailored to Need"

☐ 12-page booklet on Glycerine standards and specifications



☐ 16-page booklet on Glycerine properties and applications

☑ CHECK AND SEND FOR TECHNICAL DATA

For your free copy of any or all of these booklets write: GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 5.70 - 6.00
b-Ionone, cs. lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 9.00 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 10.00 - 10.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .62 - .95
formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate., 70% CIPC in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China), NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib., dms. lb. .15½ - .17½
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼ - —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .12 - —
Larkspur seed, ngs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .12 - —
Portuguese, bls. lb. .12½ - —
Turkish, bls. lb. .22 - —
n-Laurel methacrylate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls lb. .16 - .20
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480 - —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots lb. .33¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾ - —
Prices ex wnse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1580 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1630 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼ - —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ - .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾ - .43¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb., dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms. lb. .18½ - —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼ - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt, point, frt. alld. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt, point, frt. alld. lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20¼
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt, point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton. 18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton. 20.21 - —
Spray, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.40 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.15 - 7.95
98-98%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 59.00 - —
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton. 57.00 - 57.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.29½ - —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .85 - 1.12½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.13½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½ - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb 2.17½ - —
ton lots, dlvd lb 2.18½ - —
less ton lots, dlvd lb 2.23½ - —
Hydride powd., dms., works lb. 14.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .90 - .90½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .91½ - .96
Manganite, dms. works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼ - .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Litnopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.25 Nom.
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 - 33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No 2, bbls l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No 2, bbls l.c.l lb. 19 - —
No 3, bbls l.c.l lb 18½ - —
solid, No. 1, l.c.l lb. 35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 2.00 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride bots kilo. 140.00 150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
West Indian, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. 25¼ 26
Syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
extra light, works lb. .29¼ .30
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton. 82 50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 38 00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

YOU'LL FIND A PLEASANT DIFFERENCE IN ODOR WHEN YOU SWITCH FROM N-BUTYL ACETATE TO

isobutyl acetate

We've often emphasized the fact that the odor of isobutyl acetate is preferable to that of normal butyl acetate.

Now, users are becoming aware of the difference, too. Recently, we received a letter from a customer who had switched to isobutyl acetate over a year ago and had used no n-butyl acetate since then. In his letter he remarked that he had just visited a lacquer plant that still used n-butyl acetate. He told us he actually was surprised to note the sharp contrast between n-butyl acetate and the light, clean odor of isobutyl acetate.

Better odor is just one of the many advantages of isobutyl acetate. It is a lacquer solvent in its own right as well as a satisfactory replacement for the higher-priced n-butyl acetate. Its quality is uniformly high. Its price is low and stable. And, because it weighs less per gallon than normal butyl acetate, you get a "gift" of 115 extra gallons in every 60,000-pound tank car you buy.

Today, many lacquer manufacturers are replacing all or part of the n-butyl acetate (and other solvents, too) in their formulations with lower-priced isobutyl acetate. In many plants, deliveries of isobutyl acetate are being made directly into tanks formerly used for normal butyl acetate.

For more information on how this Eastman solvent can reward formulators interested in exploring new ways to cut costs, write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
Subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.; San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4900 District Blvd.; Portland—521 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Salt Lake City—73 S. Main St.; Seattle—521 Second Ave.

Magnesium Chloride—Mica, Wet-Grd., Biotite

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs ton 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .28½- .297
sticks, cs., works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride bbls. works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls lb. .38 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton 91.50 - —
paper bgs., works ton 83.00 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Glucomate, dms., lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
oncarlots lb. .49 - —
Naphthenate liq. 6% Mn., dms., frt alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 68.50 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 55.00 - 58.00
Mannitol, coml. fib. dms., ton-lots, works lb. .47 - —
dm. to ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 9.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP)
Metal, 76 lb., per flask net-flask 295.00 Nom.

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss., 3c. higher.

syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld, gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, gal. .33 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld., or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

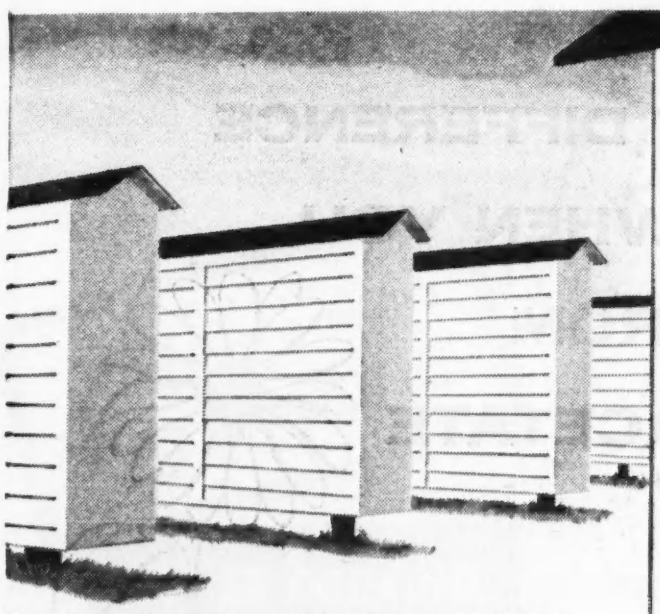
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs. frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .41¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .62 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 5.70 - 6.00
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. V. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlved. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —



Every day for 36 years the records have been taken at National Lead's Experimental Test Station, Sayville, L. I. . . . the weather, hour by hour . . . solar radiation . . . the chemistry of the air . . . the condition of thousands on thousands of paint samples. Today, on 2½ miles of test fence, more than 30,000 exposure tests are active.

FOOLPROOF

your exterior paints with Dutch Boy® **"45X"**

(Basic Silicate White Lead)

How can you give exterior paints uniform performance?

For years leading paint makers have said, "Use lead." Today they specify Dutch Boy Basic Silicate White Lead "45X". And at National Lead's Sayville Experimental Test Station, anyone can see why.

Here, for all to see, are exposure panels that give proof "45X" is lead in its most efficient and economical form.

Proof that "45X" improves self-cleaning, yet preserves film integrity of *white* House Paints.

Proof that "45X" increases film durability and maintains color uniformity of *tinted* House Paints.

Proof that "45X" strengthens adhesion in Primers.

In paint after paint, Dutch Boy "45X" steps up key properties underlying *uniform* performance . . . stops complaints *before* they start.

Cost actually goes down

In "45X" proportionately larger amounts of lead are available. That's because the reactive portion of each pigment particle is concentrated at the surface.

Fewer complaints, fewer pounds of lead! That's why it's profitable to make your exterior paints with Dutch Boy Basic Silicate White Lead "45X".

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
In Canada: **CANADIAN TITANIUM PIGMENTS LIMITED,** 630 Dorchester Street, West · Montreal

Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 - .10½
New York gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, cns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortho-toluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5 lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- .14
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 66.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 78.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 60.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¾- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .05½- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- —
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .06¾ Nom.
refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equaled lb. .11½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech. bbls., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld lb 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. anhusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .65 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 5.00 - —
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, 37-40% N, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. ton. 130.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.10 - 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk works unit-ton. 2.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —

Mica, Wet-Grd., Paint—Oil, Aniline

Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .42 - .44
West Indian, bgs. lb. .37 - .38
Nux vomica, bgs lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

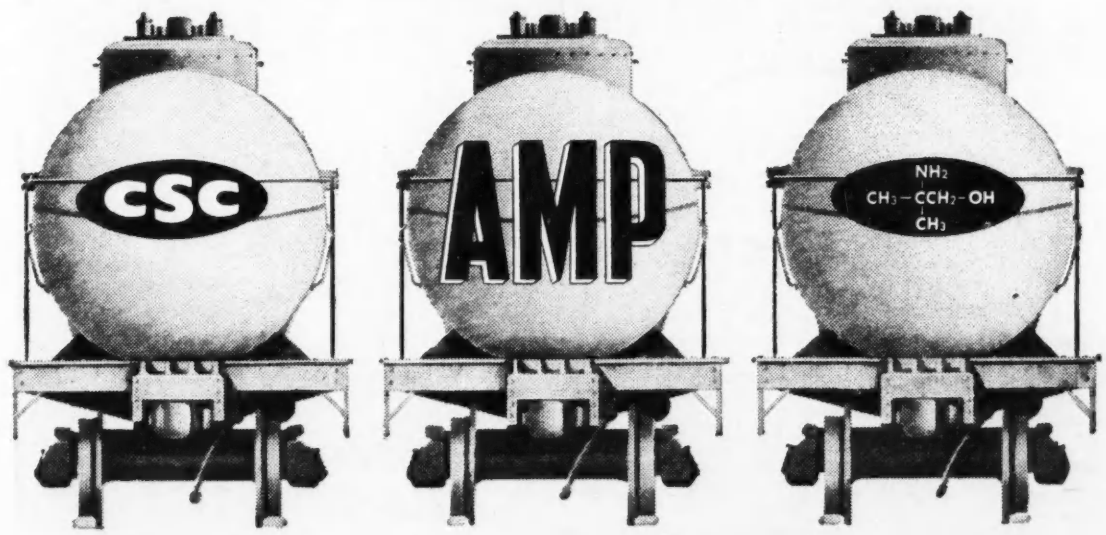
O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde) nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 3.75
NF, bots lb. 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .65 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.40 1.95
Angelica root, bots. lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb. 36.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).

MORE AND MORE, INDUSTRY CALLS FOR



2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL

as a highly effective emulsifier and chemical intermediate

AMP – another of the versatile CSC Nitroparaffin derivatives, is considerably more efficient than many commonly used emulsifying agents. Less AMP is required to give equal emulsion performance.

AMP oleate is a powerful emulsifying agent for water-wax emulsions. Its effectiveness in lower concentrations than are required for comparable results with other widely used amine soaps makes AMP oleate an economical and desirable emulsifying agent. At relatively low concentrations of AMP oleate, the water-wax emulsions are stable and unchanged after repeated freeze-thaw cycles and heat stability tests. High gloss and excellent leveling are characteristic properties of AMP oleate floor wax emulsions when proper concentrations of AMP and oleic acid are used.

The higher fatty acid soaps of AMP are powerful emulsifying agents for use in such materials as cleaners, polishes, dressings, self-polishing floor waxes and emulsion-type paints. AMP's moderately high boiling point minimizes evaporation loss and objectionable fumes during manufacture of emulsions – without detracting from desirable water resistance and durability of film. With its advantage of low combining weight and its ability to emulsify a wide range of materials, AMP may solve your emulsifying problem.

AS A CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATE

Readily undergoes a wide variety of reactions. AMP forms substituted amides with esters, anhydrides and acyl halides. Also reacts with many other compounds including alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, and carbon disulfide. AMP can be used in the synthesis of efficient surface-active agents and detergents, and vulcanization accelerators for rubber.

Also suggested for synthesis of dyestuffs, photographic developers, and pharmaceuticals. Investigate the many ways in which AMP can help improve your products or processes.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	89.14
Boiling Point, °C	165 760mm
Melting Point, °C	30-31
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C	0.934
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	11.3
Solubility in Water at 20°C, g/100 ml	Completely Miscible

SPECIFICATIONS

Neutral Equiv.	88.5-91.0
Color, APHA, max.	20
Water, by wt., max.	0.8%
Distill. Range	156°C - 177°C
Below 161°C max.	10%
Below 168°C max.	5%
Odor	Characteristic
Non-volatile matter by weight, max.	0.005%

OTHER AMINOHYDROXY COMPOUNDS

AB (2-Amino-1-butanol) $CH_3CH_2CHNH_2CH_2OH$

AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol) $CH_2OHC(CH_3)NH_2CH_2OH$

AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol) $CH_2OHC(C_2H_5)NH_2CH_2OH$

TRIS AMINO (Tris[hydroxymethyl] aminomethane) $(CH_2OH)_3CNH_2$

Write for samples and Technical Data Sheet No. 18.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Oil, Anise—Oil, Tallow

Oil, anise, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. .... lb. .38 - .45
Avocado, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks ..... lb. .15¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.20
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., ... lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. ..... lb. 9.25 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns ..... lb 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms ..... lb. 4.80 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 70
Cajeput, native, cns ..... lb 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots ..... lb 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms ... lb. .40 - .60
white, dms. ..... lb. .35 - .50
Cananga, native, cns ..... lb 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. ..... lb.12.50 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots ..... lb.35.00 -50.00
Cassia USP (see Oil cinnamon USP).
Castor blown, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2000- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2210- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
unbodied, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2010- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2060- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .24 - —
No 3, tech, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1475- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1525- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..... lb. .12½- —

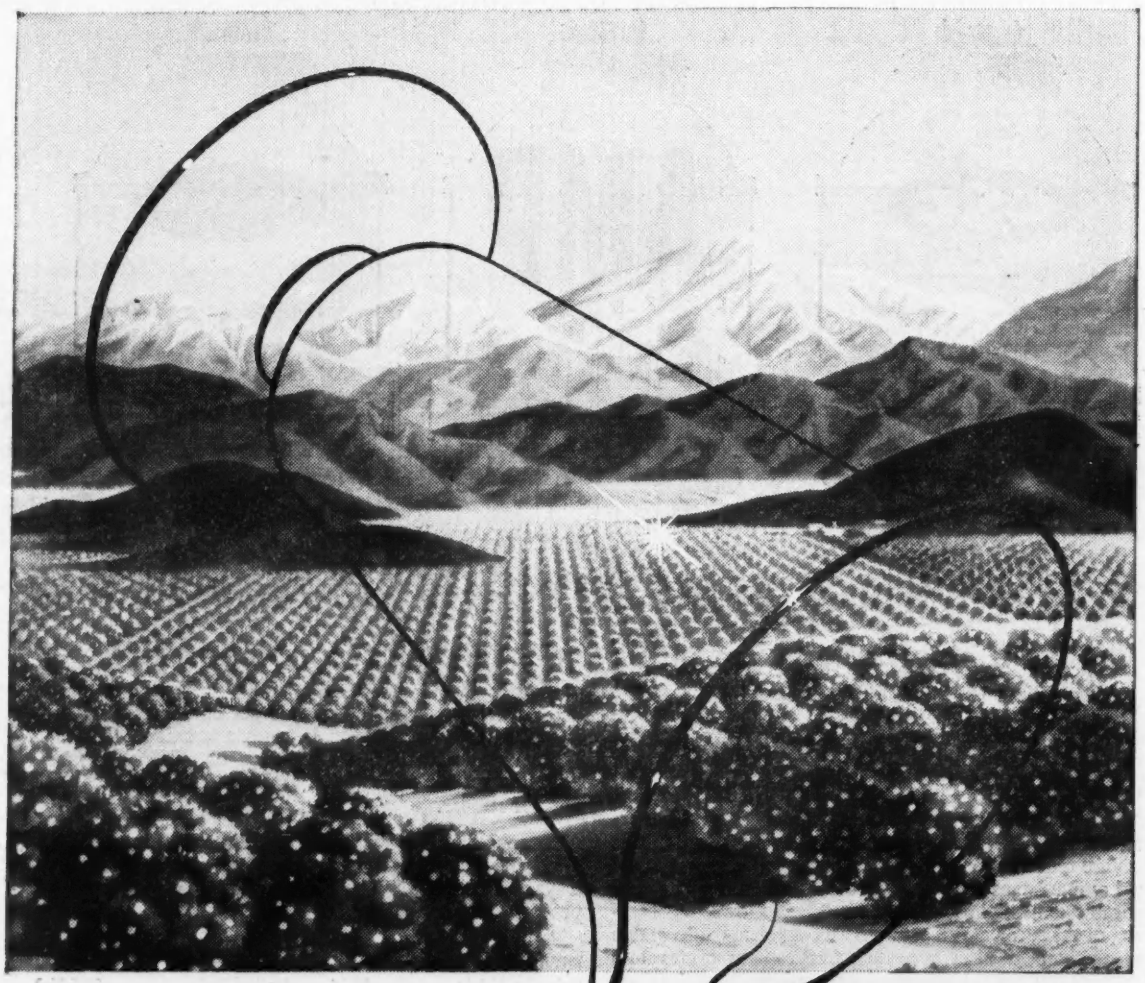
Oil, castor, sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .11½- .12
75%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14½- .15
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1700- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1750- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1900- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Cedarleaf, cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns, dms ..... lb. .80 - 1.50
Celery seed, bots ..... lb.12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots. ..... lb.170.00 -280.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots ..... lb.25.00 -65.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.25
USP cns., dms., (Cassia) ... lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.70
Java, true, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Java-type, cns ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. . lb. 3.25 - 4.20
leaf, unrectified, dms ... lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.... lb. .12⅜- —
Pac. Coast ..... lb. .11¾- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
deodorized tax incl. non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .21½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms ..... lb. .11 - —
Codliver, USP, dms ..... gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns ..... lb 1.50 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots ..... lb.11.75 -17.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .14¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 - —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .19¾- .20
tanks ..... lb. .18¼- —
Costus, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - —

Oil, cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East ..... lb. .14½ Nom.
Valley ..... lb. .14 - —
Texas ..... lb. .13⅝- .13¾
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis, ... lb. .02¼- —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .19⅛- .19½
tanks ..... lb. .17⅜- .17¾
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots., cns ..... lb. 4.15 - 5.75
Cypress, bots. ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.30
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .67 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1300- .1350
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1530- .1580
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1150- .1200
tanks ..... lb. .1000- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms ..1,000,000 units. .12 - .14

Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 300,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14⅝
500,000 A units per gram., dms ..1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. ..... oz. 6.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb.11.50 -14.00
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb.11.75 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. ..... lb.16.50 -20.00
Grapefruit, dms. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .13¾- .14
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .17 - .17¼
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .18½- .19
Guaiacwood, cns ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. .42 - .65
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms. cns. .... lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. ..... lb. 2.70 - 4.85
Lavender, Flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns ..... lb. 3.55 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb.10.00 -16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.75 - 6.15
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 4.85 - 9.80
terpeneless bots ..... lb.32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns ..... lb. 2.70 - 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.75
West Indian, cs ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots ..... lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .1595- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis ... lb. .1320- —
New York ..... lb. .1445- —
tankwagon, New York .. lb. .1475- —
Boiled linseed oil, 000c. per lb higher
Mace, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .07½ Nom.
Gulf and Atlantic ports, f.a.s lb. .08 Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. ..... lb. .18 - —
syn., bots ..... lb 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms ..... lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms ..... lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots ..... lb.85.00 -275.00
Spanish, bots ..... lb.35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - 3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oiticica, liq., dms ..... lb. .13 - .13½
tanks ..... lb. .11¾- .12
Oleo, extra, dms. ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Olibanum, bgts. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Tunisian, same basis ..... gal. 2.15 - 2.20
Orange, sweet, dist., cns ..... lb. .50 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. ..... lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. ..... lb. .45 - 1.25
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots ..... lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms ..... lb. .12¾- .13¼
kernel, denat., tanks ..... lb. .11¾- —
Palmarosa, cns. ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F, tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. ..... lb. .18 Nom.
refd., dms. ..... lb. .23 - .23½
tanks ..... lb. .21½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Peppermint, nat., dms ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.90
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 7.85 - 9.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 5.30
Pimento, berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. ..... lb. .1355- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .16 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots ..... oz.43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots ..... lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb.13.25 -14.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. ..... lb. .09 Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms ..... lb. .98 - 1.40
nat., dom., USP, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .44 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. ..... lb.28.50 - 31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. ..... lb. .12⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y ..... lb. .02¾- —
refd., alkali, dms. ..... lb. .16⅜- .16⅝
tanks ..... lb. .14⅞- —
clarified, dms. ..... lb. .15⅞- .16⅛
tanks ..... lb. .14⅜- —
salad, dms ..... lb. .16⅞- .17⅛
tanks ..... lb. .15⅜- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. ..... lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars ..... lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars ..... lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Nortnern, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works ..... lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .12 - .12⅛



Oranges are not all alike...

There are as many different varieties of oranges as there are apples. They differ in physical appearance, juice character, peel flavor and in the many constituents which make up the component parts of the fruit. Many oranges that may be comparable in some characteristics may differ widely in others and, in some respects, one may be three or four times as potent as the other.

That is why Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange is the standard the world over for orange flavor excellence. You not only get the benefit of Exchange experience, technical skills and vast fruit resources, but Exchange Brand Oil of Orange is made only from California oranges with peel oil that is far richer in flavor strength and more intense in the aromatic constituents which are universally accepted as true orange flavor.

The cost of flavor is so small, why risk the quality of your product for penny economy? Protect its valuable reputation with the consistent quality and distinctive California feature of Exchange Brand Oil of Orange.

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA • *Produced by* The Exchange Orange Products Co. • Ontario, California
Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y. • FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

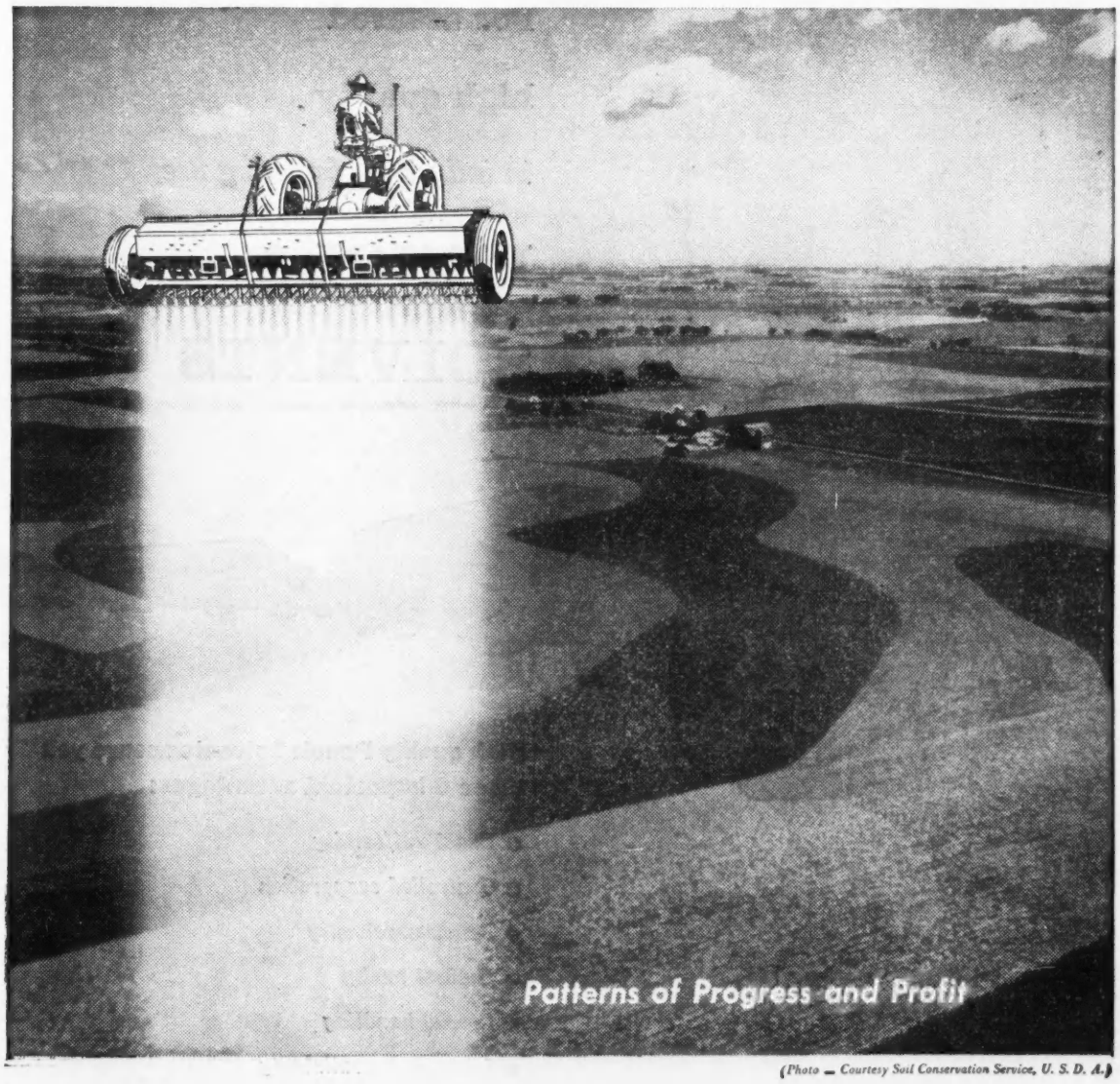
Oil, tangerine, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms. lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar Acid (see T's).
Pine, comil., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works lb. .601 - —
whse. lb. .712 - —
tanks, works lb. .427 - .433
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .77 - —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .87 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns. lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .24⅞ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼ - .25½
tanks, N. Y. lb. .23⅜ - —
domestic mills lb. .22⅜ - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 - 45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 13.25 -17.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 11.00 -17.50
Java, cns. lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat, germ., 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½ - .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½ - .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½ - .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½ - .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½ - .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½ - .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½ - 78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb. 3.20 -19 50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls lb. .11 - .11¼
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19 45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 15 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .35 - .37
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .36 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12½- .13⅛
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine)
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., mills ton. 78.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Oil, Tangerine—Petroleum, Mineral Spirits, Odorless

Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14¼ - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .50 - .51
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .30 - .31
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .51 - .52
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .66 - .68
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
Turkish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
white, bgs. lb. .59 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. 70 - 75
imp., bls lb 1.25 - —
Pepsin NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E dm 85.00 - —
dlvd. W dm 88.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E dm 95.00 - —
dlvd., W dm 98.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 10¾ - —
dlvd. W lb. 11¼ - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾ - .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼ - .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅛ - .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½ - .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜ - .05⅛
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅝ - .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞ - .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞ - .06
Petroleum, USP, snow, dms., c.l., refd lb. .07½ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅝ - .09⅞
tanks, refy lb. .05¾ - .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½ - .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅛
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼ - .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞ - .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .05⅞
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .19 —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- 14625
toluol-type gal. .13125 13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 —
Group 3 gal. 11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. 19 —
Buffalo gal. 195 —
Chicago gal. 279 —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. 18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. 195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. 33½ - —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —



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by DUVAL

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Petroleum, Naphtha, Cleaners'—Potash, Caustic

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 • —
Group 3 gal. .12875 —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 • —
New York gal. .18 • —
Philadelphia gal. .185 • —
High solvency (see Petroleum sovsent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225°-300°F. b.r. tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 • —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 • —
San Francisco gal. .174 • —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 • —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 • —
Group 3 gal. .12875 —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 • —
Chicago gal. .189 • —
Cleveland gal. .23 • —
Newark gal. .195 • —
New York gal. .195 • —
Philadelphia gal. .20 • —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F. b.r., 41°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 • —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 • —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 • —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 • —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 • —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 • —
Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 287°-386°F. b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 • —
310°-344°F. b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 • —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 • —
320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 • —
324°-349°F. b.r., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 • —
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 • —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 • —
352°-410°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 • —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 • —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 • —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 • —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 • —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. 18 • —
Group 3 gal. .12875 —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 • —
Group 3 gal. .12375 —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 • —
Boston gal. .19 • —
Chicago gal. .289 • —
Cleveland gal. .22 • —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 • —
Newark gal. .18 • —
New York gal. .18 • —
Philadelphia gal. .185 • —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 • —
Petroleum, sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 • .18¼
l.c.l. works lb. .17 • .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 • .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½ —
tanks, works lb. .12½ —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 • —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 • —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 • —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 • —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ • .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .18¾ —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .19½ —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 • —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 • 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.s., frt. adjusted lb. .39 • —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 • —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .43 • —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 • —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 • 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 • 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 • —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 • 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 • 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 • —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 • —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½ —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½ —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½ —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 • 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 • —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 • 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, d m a., c.l., works lb. .69½ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .70 • —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 • —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 • 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 • 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 • 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works, lb. 1.75 • —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 • —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 • —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 • .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½ —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 • —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 • —
tech., fib dms., works lb 10.45 • —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D). Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.68½ —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.08½ —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.s., same basis long-ton. 5.73½ —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.73½ —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.73½ —
The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.20 per bbl. and labor at $1.31.
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots lb. .44 • .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 • .21½
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .17 • .19
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½ —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 • .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½ —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 • —
export, dms. lb. .31 • .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼ —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 • .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 • —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 • .43¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 • .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 • —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 • 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .65 • —
Mexican, bgs lb. .69 • .70
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.00 • 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 • 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 • 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 • 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dvld. E lb. 3.70 • 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton. 35.00 • —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼ • .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼ • .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾ • .04¼
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 76.00 • 79.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 • .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 11.95 • —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 • .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 • —
25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .20½ —
Dutch, bgs lb. .24½ —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .16½ —
Polish, bgs. lb. .23½ —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .22 • —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 • —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 • —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 • —

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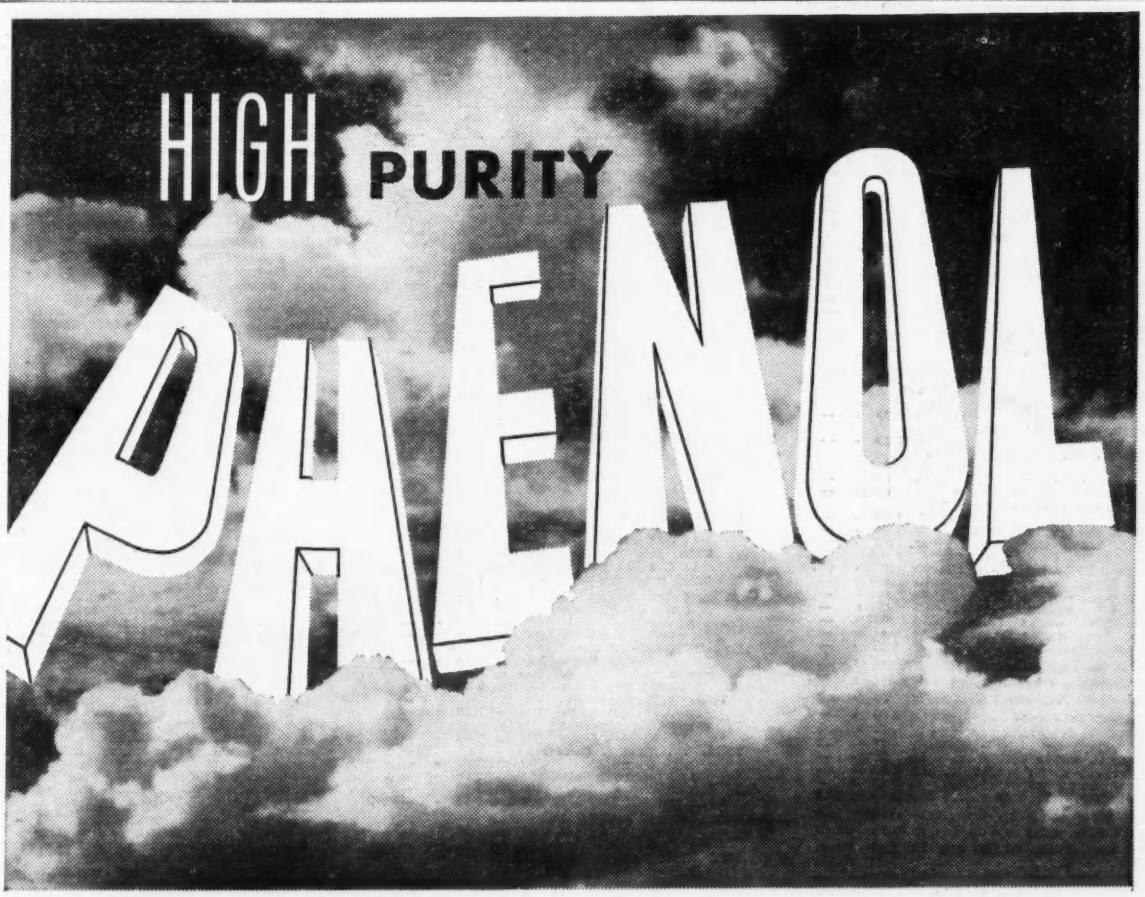
Potassium acetate, NF, dms .. lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran.. dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 15½ - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shpt lb. .36½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots lb. .37 - .40
imp., kgs lb. .27¾ - .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .47 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .57 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Carbonate, N.F., gram., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran. dms lb. 15 - 17
powd dms lb. 24 - .26
Chromate, tech. bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran. dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluorborate, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate NF dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb dms 1 to 100-dm lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib, dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
June shipt. unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward unit-ton. .1765- .21
Metabisulfite, gran. dms lb. .20 - .21
powd dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, June shipt unit-ton. .36 - —
July forwad unit-ton. .38 - —
bgs., c.l., works, June shipt. ton. 26.00 - —
July forward ... ton. 27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20 ton lots. 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 - 14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 - 11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags, 35c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 189.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 293.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 298.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23¼
USP dms works lb. .24¾ - .30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide). yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 17.30
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .674 - .740
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, June shipt. unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII cryst. dms lb. .31 - .33
gran. dms lb. .18½- —
powder dms lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, June shipt ton. 13.45 - —
July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .36½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .37 - —
smaller lots lb. .37½- .42½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .02½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .07¼- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Prices in West 1c higher dlvd., on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- —
fine, bgs ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried coarse bgs ton lots lb. .02½ .04
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .02½ .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 - 42.75
Pyrethrum flowers, oleoresin, de-waxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 - 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .46 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin bgs c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
Quebracho extract, solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64- —
ord. 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine NF V cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd precip cns. 100-oz lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate NF cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate NF cns 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .56¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —



The Oronite manufacturing process permits the consistent marketing of a highly pure Phenol. Exceeding the U. S. P. congealing point specification of 39.0° C, Oronite's guaranteed minimum is 40.6° C—with actual shipments being regularly higher. This dependable high quality, at competitive prices, suggests Oronite as a leading Phenol source.

Oronite, with complete control of all basic raw materials in its manufacturing process is truly a 100% *basic source* of supply. Thus with Oronite you are assured of a reliable Phenol source, service and product when you need it.

Contact any Oronite office for further product and supply information.

A partial list of Oronite Products

Detergent Alkane	Wetting Agents	Purified Sulfonate	Para-Xylene 95%
Detergent Slurry	Cresylic Acids	Polybutenes	Ortho-Xylene
Detergent D-40	Gas Odorants	Acetone	Xylol
Detergent D-60	Lubricating Oil Additives	Naphthenic Acids	Aliphatic Acid
Dispersant NI-O		Phthalic Anhydride	Hydroformer Catalyst
Dispersant NI-W	Sodium Sulfonates	Maleic Anhydride	Fuel Oil Additives

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Basic Chemicals for Industry

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, Calif. • 714 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 15, Calif.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York • 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas • Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

3253

R Salt — Spruce Extract

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, obis. lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls, same basis lb 4.25 - —
lithopone, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb 3.95 - —
deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls, same basis lb 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls, same basis lb 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls, same basis lb 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls, works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .04 - .07½
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls, works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works, lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para, toner, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.15 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-o-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 12.00 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd, bbls lb. .40 - .45½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bgs lb. .08¼- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saloi, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered saloi, 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls lb. .65 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .65 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld lb. .92 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 10.25 -11.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 6.00 - 7.25
Senega root, bls lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.95 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs lb. .24 - —
nat., bgs lb. .17 - —
Salvadorian, natural lb. .16½- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .58 - .60
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .57 - .59
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .56 - .57
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .55 - —

Shellac in 1 to 10 bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwhse ton. 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .90½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .81½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .81½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .81⅝- —
100-oz. lots oz. .81⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., bots., 20,000-oz. lots oz. .56⅜- —
bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .56⅜- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .58⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .59⅜- —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .59⅞- —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Silver, proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works, frt, equald 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .30½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- .15½
soln., dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .35 - —
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash).
cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 - .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots works lb 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —

Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher.

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms. works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —

Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).

Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1250- —
l.c.l. works lb 1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
soln., 75%, cbys lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.50 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-lbs lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. 16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 124.50 -129.50

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.

Tetrahydrate, bbls., c.l., works, ton. 199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .175 - .193
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 51.25 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton. 47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- .28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .32

Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100-lbs. 7.45 - —
100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tribasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.

Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works, lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
Sodium, pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.37½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.77½- —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - .71
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., zone 1, dlvd ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark E of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher
Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .539 - .593
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ton. 52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
rayon grade, ogs., c.l., works, ton. 31.00 - —
USP cryst. fib dms lb. .17½- .18
gran. fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, etns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.72½- —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.12½- —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .36 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
reg., 70%, aqueous dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton. 50.00 -50.50
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —

Squill, white, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .752 - .762
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. .93½- .94½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .805 -1.074
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works, works..lb. .76 - .77
Sulfate, dms., works.....lb. .924 - .944
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07¼ Nom.
l.c.l., spot.....lb. .09 - .09½
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms..lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .09 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works..lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms .....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots .....oz.25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs .....lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd. 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots .....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., works .....lb. .035 - —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E....lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose, crude).
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms .....lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms .....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms.....lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms..lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms..lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms..lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 2.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald..lb. .10 - .12
multi units cars, works..lb. .0535- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l. frt. equald..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock....ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

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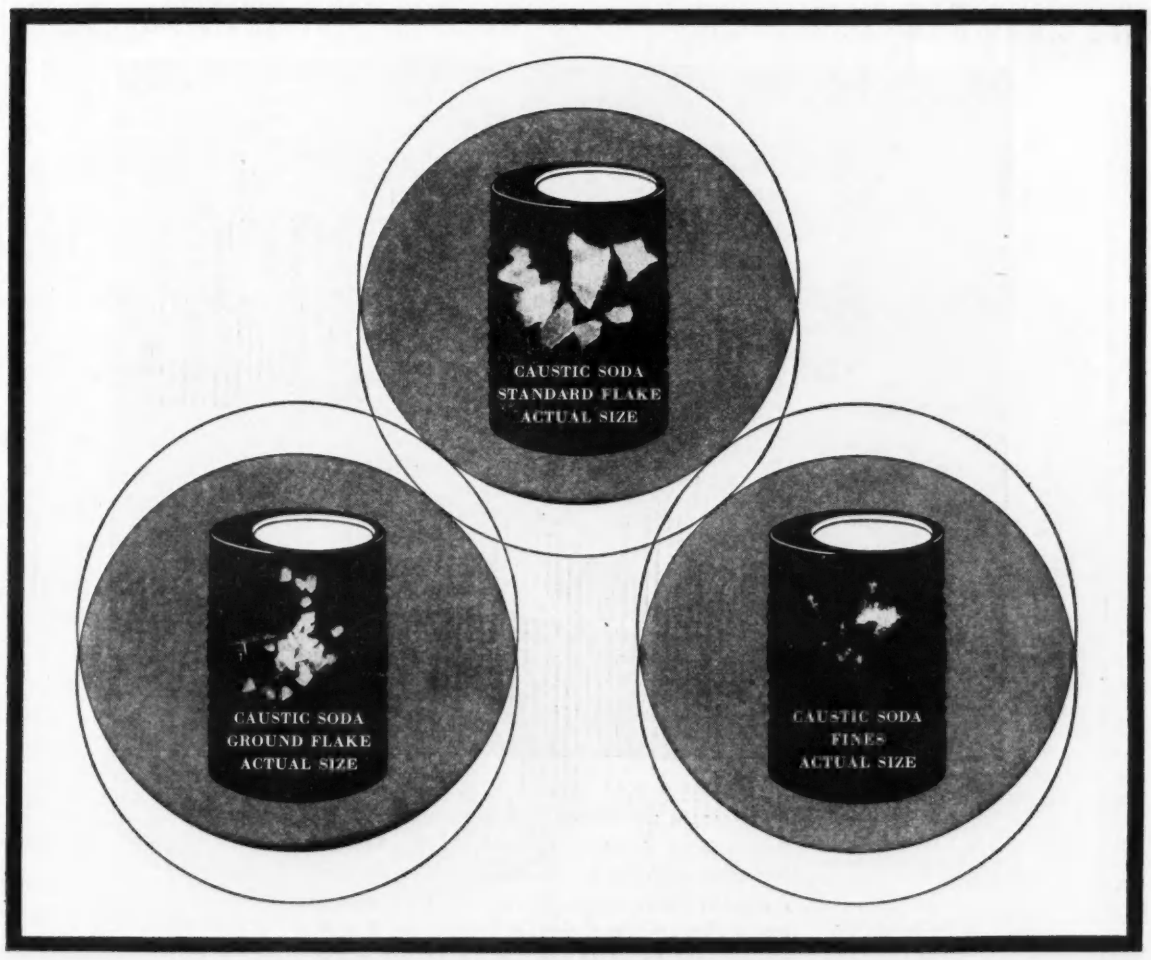
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.35 - —

Tale, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.27.00 -32.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works..ton.37.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.20.00 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¾- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd...lb. .06¾- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd, lb. .07 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .06¼- —
special tanks, dlvd .....lb. .06½- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .07¾- .08
50%, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .09 - .10
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk..unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs. lb. .08¼- .09
Siamese, top grade, ex whse..lb. .07½- .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis.....gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms..lb. .67½- .74
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
extra, dms .....lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms.....lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms .....lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene), USP, 55 gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd .....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms .....lb. 3.75 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib dms. kilo.100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms .....lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.450.00 - 500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .20 - —
Spanish, bgs .....lb. .09 - —
Thymol fib. dms .....lb 2.50 - 2.65
Iodide, NF, dms .....lb 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) .....lb. .91⅞- —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous)
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —



... however you buy it, there's *no illusion* to the uniformity of DOW CAUSTIC SODA

Sure—take a second look. The only *illusion* you see is the circles surrounding these samples of Dow's uniform caustic flake. Standard, ground or fines—each form is *uniform in size and quality.*

Dealing with Dow reduces all your caustic problems to pretty small size. You get the benefits of Dow's *multiplant production facilities* . . . of Dow's flexible, far-flung *distribution network* . . . of Dow's experienced, helpful *technical service* people, who can often point out surprising *savings.*

Hundreds of industrial caustic users, large and small, depend on Dow to fill their needs. Why not try this simple formula for complete caustic soda satisfaction? There's no illusion . . . or disillusion . . . when you "Get it from Dow". THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Titanium Dioxide, Metallurgical — Viosterol

Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. .120 - —
Niagara Falls, N Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅞- —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works lb. 39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs lb 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61

Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —

Petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb .26 - —

Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l, dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —

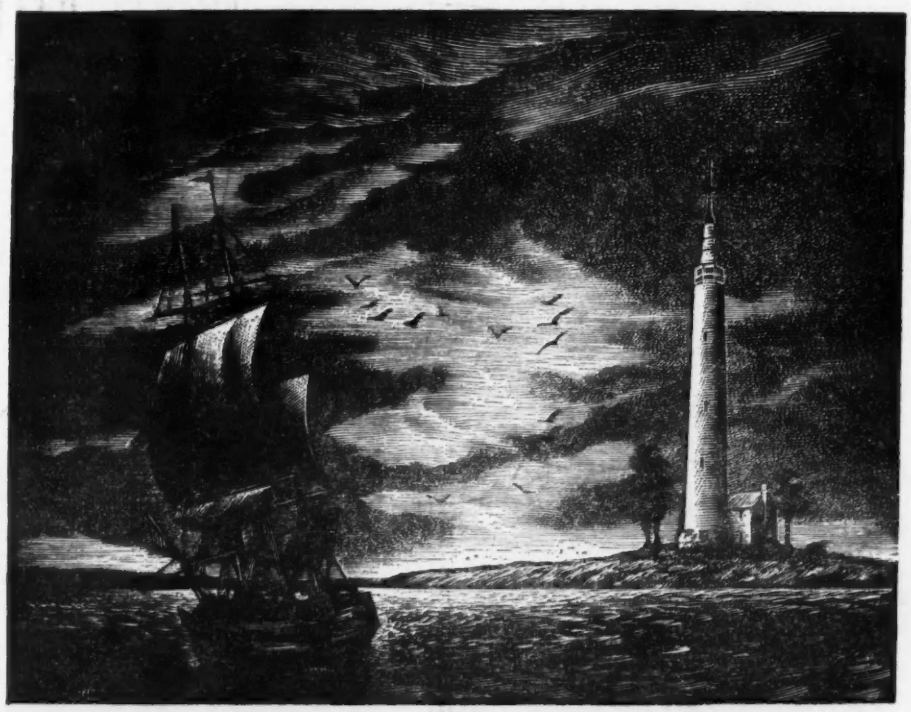
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol bgs. l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. cns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. zone 1 ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., zone 1 ton.140.00 - —
45% N, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), zone 1, dlvd. ton.137.00 - —
Zone 2, dlvd. ton.153.00 - —
Zone 1 prices are basis delivered Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and E. Zone 2 prices include all states west of Zone 1.
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.155.50 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.66.00 -68.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.46.00 -48.00
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 - .08¼
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.50
whole, tins lb. 9.75 -10.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17¼- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¼



FAMOUS LIGHTHOUSES OF AMERICA

Boston Light, America's first lighthouse, was built in 1716 at the north side of the entrance to the main ship channel in Boston Harbor. The scene of several bitter contests for possession during the Revolutionary War, it was destroyed by the British in 1776. A new tower for this famous light was built in 1783 and is still in use today.

Guiding Light to users of electrochemicals is the integrity of Niagara Alkali Company, for over fifty years a pioneer in the development and production of these important materials. You can rely on Niagara for quality in... Nialk® Liquid Chlorine, Nialk Caustic Potash, Nialk Carbonate of Potash, Nialk Paradichlorobenzene, Nialk Caustic Soda, Nialk TRICHLORethylene, Niagathal® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 72.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 47.10 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 36.25 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .12 - —
B_{12} (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_{2} (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12} (see Pyrodoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram 185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish liver Calciferol and Viosterol)
D_{2}, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_{1}, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V M.&P naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.03 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton 98.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton 94.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾ - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .40 - .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .65 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .64 .65
Chilean, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks lb. .74 - .76
slabs lb. .73 - .75
yellow, bricks lb. .67 - .68
slabs lb. .66 - .67
Candellila, crude, bgs lb. .62 - .64
refd., bgs lb. .63 - .65
Powdered candellila, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher. 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .56 - .58
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .60 - .62
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .64 - .65
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .62 - .64
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. .95 - .97
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots, lots lb. 1.01 - 1.03
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs. lb. .40 - .42
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½ - .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .28
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .30 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .95 - .97
tech., bgs lb. .85 - .87
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .25½ - .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½ - .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼ - .72½
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .15 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .23
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton 39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 - 4.50

X

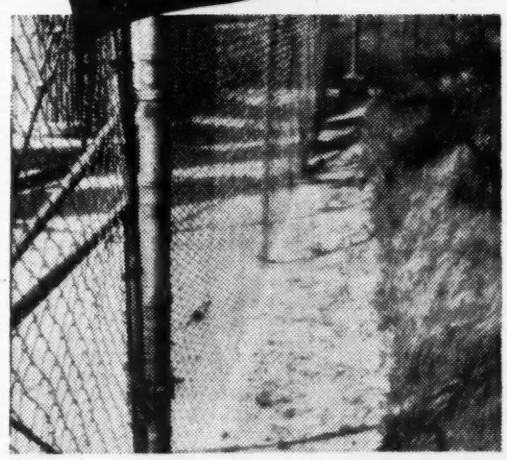
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, crys., 38° 60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 —
56°-58°C., dms. l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms. c.l. same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb 199 - —
fractions, b.r. 7-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute Ind gal .35 - —
Youngstown O gal. 32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .35 - —

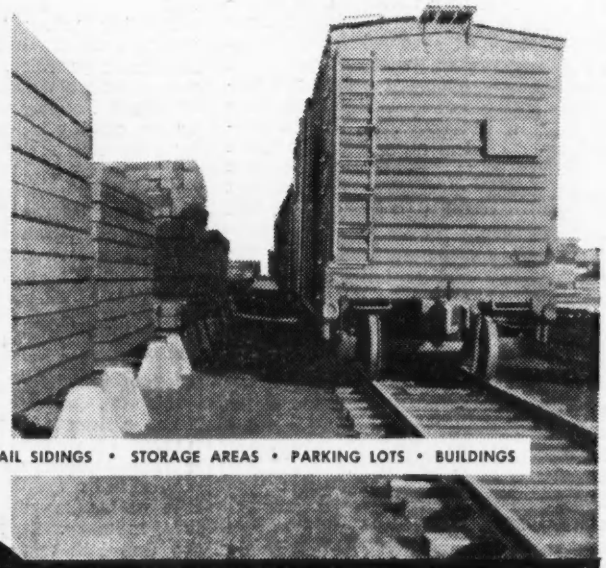
Y

Yara yara, cns lb 2.15 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram 100-lb dms lb 47 —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb 52 —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb 56 —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb 60 —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd, N. l.c.l., dlvd N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St Louis St Paul lb .35 —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
AAOT bbls lb 2.25 - —
Lightfast, bbls. lb 3.15 - —
Yellow cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb 1.15 —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse, 1c per lb higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd, N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb .32 - —
Dlvd, Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penn., Dallas, Tex. 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher, dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb 2.15 —
G pigment, bbls lb 1.91 —
Iron oxide, natural French type, bgs., c.l. works lb .05¼ —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb .038 —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb 5.60 —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb .26 —
basic, dlvd lb .31 —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb .40 .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin oz 4.50 - —

—Continued on page 57

NEW ready-to-use weed killer





NEW UREABOR DESTROYS VEGETATION ABOUT FENCE LINES • RAIL SIDINGS • STORAGE AREAS • PARKING LOTS • BUILDINGS

UREABOR*
WEED and GRASS KILLER

LOW RATE OF APPLICATION—
EFFECTIVELY DESTROYS WEEDS AND GRASSES
NOTHING TO MIX—NO WATER TO HAUL
NONCORROSIVE • NONFLAMMABLE
NONSELECTIVE

*UREABOR is a trade-mark of Borax Consolidated, Limited

Easy to apply!
Just a man and
a pail is all you need!

You get Full Season's Control from One Application!

You'll rid any area of unsightly and fire-hazardous weeds with less effort—less cost—by applying new easy-to-use UREABOR Weed Killer. Only one easy dry application per year can end your weed problems for the season! Yes, UREABOR maintains its activity in the root zone for long periods—destroying existing growth and preventing regrowth. Control may continue for a year, or longer.

FOR DRY APPLICATION—BY HAND OR MECHANICALLY

Because of its granular form, UREABOR Weed Killer is easily broadcast by hand yet works well with all types of mechanical spreaders. And you'll appreciate the low rates of only 1 to 2 lbs. per 100 square feet. However, the fact that there is nothing to mix; no water to haul and, therefore, no costly, heavy equipment to supply, is a most attractive feature. Remember that UREABOR is always ready to use—DRY!

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Limiting Quantity Discounts

The Robinson-Patman anti-price-discrimination act gets a lot of backing from the recent decision of the Federal Trade Commission that a seller cannot justify lower prices to large buyers on the ground of good faith to meet competition if his pricing system is designed to meet competition generally rather than to meet a specific competitive situation. FTC has also ruled, as the law directs, that the seller's scheme of increasing discounts in proportion to the size of purchases did not stand up under analysis for justification on the basis of savings in handling costs.

Because of the ruling of the supreme court in the Indiana Standard Oil case, it will be of particular interest to follow this later case through any subsequent stages of appeal to which it may be brought. Of special interest is the defendant's plea that his system should not be outlawed unless and until the systems of its competitors have been similarly treated. If the commission must convict all sellers in a given field in order to make any one of them stop a protested practice, enforcement of the laws which it administers will be impossible.

Another interesting aspect of the commission's decision is its declaration that the defending of a lower price on the ground of lower costs of handling larger purchases would require substantial proof not easily produced.

The Federal Trade Commission has been getting tougher in its applications of the proscriptions of the Robinson-Patman act. Some say that the reason is pressure by way of congress from those who contend that small business is not getting a fair deal—in matters other than resale price-maintenance, that is. Whatever the reason, in some of the cases, it has not been wholly possible to get small firms to admit that they were being injured by price-discrimination for larger competitors. Whether that attitude was in any manner attributable to fear of retaliation is a question, perhaps beyond the purview of the commission's functioning.

Shaving prices "to meet competition" is an ancient, but not always honorable practice. Sellers have favored desirable customers for all sorts of reasons. They also have been more or less readily induced to pare a price by mere unquestioned statements that "we can get it from Cut & Slash for 10 percent less than that." The Federal Trade Commission has tried to deal with the inducer in such practices, but it has not yet got very far. It may do better, it is to be hoped, under its new process.

Fuels of the Future

One of the petroleum industry's top executives optimistically predicted about a fortnight ago that the demand for oil "in the Free World" would probably be doubled over the next twenty-five years despite competition from the atom. About the same time it was said in the public press that an atom-powered plane would be able to make a non-stop flight around the earth on a hunk of fuel about as big as a baseball.

The American Mining Congress had held a coal show a week earlier, largely devoted to new processes designed to boost the industry through accelerated progress in equipment and technics for low-cost efficient production—and the production of soft coal was reported to be running more than 28.5 percent higher than it was a year ago. And off in another corner, Stanford Research Institute announced publication of a 300-page directory of world activities related to the utilization of solar energy, "to provide a common point of departure for the much greater effort which must be undertaken in the field of solar energy research in view of increasing demands being put on diminishing sources of conventional fuels." About a month earlier, the (British) Institute of Fuel was told that fuel economy was imperative; that coal and oil were complementary; that the task of the oil industry and of the fuel-consuming industries was to cooperate so that oil "could best display its technical, economic, and fuel-saving advantages."

May 20, the National Industrial Conference Board, in a round-table symposium on natural resources, discussed a national policy on coal, which was declared to be essential for the welfare of the nation as well as for that of the coal industry. Emphasis, quite logically, was laid upon the desirability of making the nation's coal resources—said to constitute 90 percent of the known energy—available to the nation, the public, coal users and consumers in adequate quantities at reasonable prices at all times. There was a general feeling that consumption of coal would double between 1958 and 1970.

Anybody can sit down and figure out something from those plans and prophecies. He is likely to arrive almost anywhere. That likelihood is more expectable if he also takes into consideration and speculation the idea of combining land, water, and air as sources of a special fuel, consisting of a mixture of ground bituminous coal and seasalt nitrogenated with N from the air. He might be puzzled by the question, now lurking in some corners, whether the denitrogenizing of the atmosphere in industrial chemical practice is contributing to the apparently increased incidence of droughts.

Looked at primarily as a matter of known supply, coal is the potential source of future fuel which promises the biggest return from appropriate developments.

World Trade Week

Perhaps it was largely a matter of inadequate publicity, but there was little published evidence that the week of May 22 was getting in this country the observance which should have attended its being devoted to world trade. Apparently there were some "customary ceremonies" here and there; but there was no evidence that the United States unit of the International Chamber of Commerce was sponsoring any sort of promotive program.

World trade did get more than a bit of notice in the public press, mainly by reason of the movement among the Latin-American coffee-producing countries seeking to improve the condition of that industry. One result there was the planning of an international organization to stabilize the market—in part by governmental purchasing of surplus production.

A bit of news also was based on the announced opposition of the United States to efforts of the United Nations to draft an international treaty for curbing "restrictive business practices" in international trade, the opponents advocating instead a "continuing exchange of views" in cooperation with other governments. Another item had to do with the signing of an agreement between the United States and Italy under which the latter will get $60,000,000 worth of surplus agricultural products.

No international trade fair in the United States was reported. Among those mentioned in the news was the tenth International Fair of the Mediterranean, in Sicily, in which the United States participated for the first time. According to the brief newspaper report, the United States exhibit featured citrus fruit production—something in the way of a guide to a market for the Sicilian production in that field would have been much more to the point.

The Canadian world trade fair did not get started until May 30. It has more exhibitors from the United States than in previous years, and what is more in keeping with the fundamental idea of world trade, a larger attendance of buyers from this country.

Of much more serious interest were the news items about Japanese business interests pushing Americans out of popularity in Brazil, and there having been an attendance of more than 120,000 in the first week (to May 27) of the widely varied Russian industrial exposition in Buenos Aires.

Meanwhile, those who deal with foreign affairs in the Congress of the United States were going along with a financial aid scheme and the proposing of import quotas. It is true that one senator from Indiana did arrange for the broadcasting of news on the Indianapolis automobile race to various Latin-American peoples by their envoys in this country. Among the good things was a World Health Organization international conference in Mexico. There was some news also about the pushing of the program for investing of American capital in other countries—with a primary purpose of promoting production and little if any of providing a market for what is produced.

Politically and commercially, this country has a lot to learn on all aspects of world trade.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

While the Department of Justice is just entering upon a study of loss-leader sales and advisibility of control legislation as a possible substitute for fair trade contracts, Canada has just completed its study of loss-leader selling practices and has decided that they do not call for any legislative curbs at this time.

When legislation forbidding the practice of resale price maintenance was enacted by the Canadian Parliament in 1952, fears were expressed that this would increase loss-leader selling which would have harmful effects on retailers and manufacturers. An inquiry into the prevalence and effects of loss-leader selling was recommended with a view toward suitable legislation, if appropriate.

After conducting public hearings across Canada, word has reached Washington that the investigating commission found that the abolition of resale price maintenance intensified competition, and loss-leader selling, while infrequent, nevertheless helped create larger sales volume, thereby reducing manufacturing costs and lowering sales prices in the public benefit.

The commission reported that loss-leader sales are generally for periods of short duration. "While they may create some immediate disturbance for merchants not in a position to sponsor a similar sale, the infrequency of their occurrence in the small number of lines affected makes it unlikely that any lasting effects would result, in comparison with the much more substantial influences apparent in the field of distribution," the commission reported.

FTC Policy on Oleo Advertising

The Federal Trade Commission is going to demand strict compliance with congressional intent that purchasers of oleomargarine be not led into the belief that they are buying a product of the dairy industry. At the same time, however, the commission will allow references to dairy products in oleomargarine advertisements if certain rules are met.

The commission had occasion recently to outline its enforcement policies for the first time when three cases came before it under the 1950 oleomargarine act, which repealed the penalty taxes on this bread-spread and freed the industry of a seventy-five-year restraint. The cases arose because the advertising matter contained terms that were synonymous with the dairy industry.

It is now unlawful to use such words in oleomargarine ads as "churned," or "country fresh," or brand names like "creamo" because they are suggestive of dairy products. Just to say in large print that the product is "oleomargarine" is not enough because the use of terms in the advertisements which are associated with the dairy industry can create deception. It is even unlawful to advertise the fact that the oleomargarine might contain milk or cream. The only time this will be permitted is when the percentage is shown specifically.

The commission has taken a firm stand in relation to oleo advertising, it says, because of the history of the butter-oleo controversy. It found that congress didn't believe the existing legal curbs on general misrepresentation were enough. Instead of amending section 5, it amended section 15 of the FTC act to deal specifically with the contention that oleomargarine was attempting to profit from the good will of the dairy industry.

Farm Surplus Exports

The United States has been able to get rid of some of the burdensome surpluses of agricultural commodities on the world markets at a faster rate this year than last. Latest detailed figures on exports indicates that some $3,200,000,000 of products will have been shipped abroad by the end of the current fiscal year as compared with $2,930,000,000 last year. Through March, exports were running 12 percent ahead, but there was a drop in April.

US agriculture owes its improved export status this year largely to better economic conditions abroad, particularly in Western Europe where prosperous conditions verge on a boom. In fact, President Eisenhower has requested no economic aid funds in 1955-56 for the original Marshall Plan countries in Western Europe. Larger sales in Western Europe this year also reflect 1954's poor quality crops.

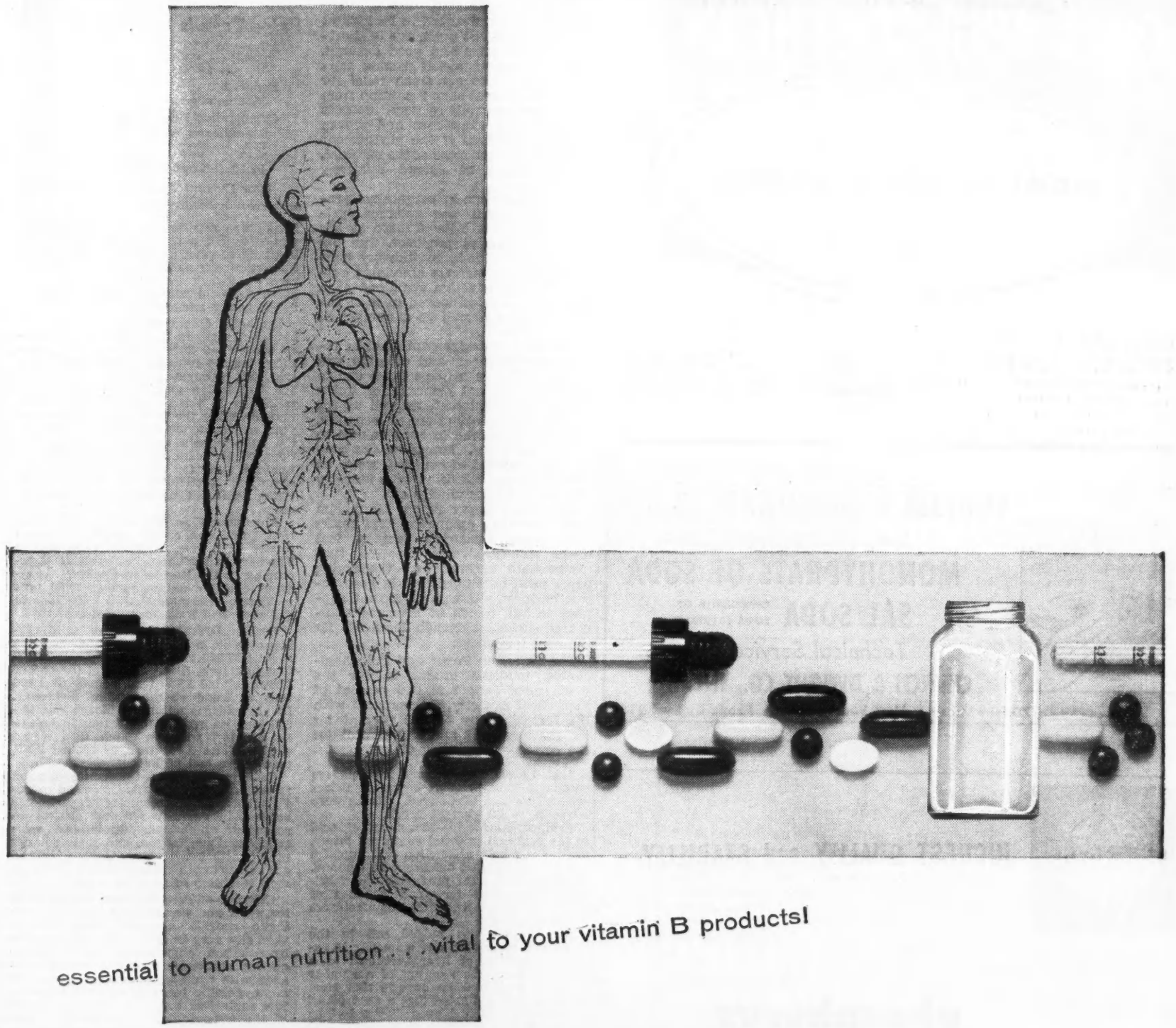
Most commodity classes—cotton, tobacco, vegetable fats and oils, fruits and vegetables, and livestock products—continued on a more favorable position so far this year than last. Total for grains and feeds, however, was still short of a year ago due to less corn and rice exported. Among individual products, substantial gains occurred in cotton, cottonseed oil, flaxseed, lard, wheat, barley, grain sorghums, oats, and rye.

Gov't Report on Automation

The hightened interest in automation bought about by the issues raised in this development by the labor organizations gives a new perspective to a publication just available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. It is a case study of production control through electronic data processing, written by an electronic data systems engineer to give business management a better picture of the use of electronic systems.

Prepared under Office of Naval Research contract especially for management, the report requires no previous knowledge of electronic computers on the part of the reader; rather, it describes and illustrates through the case study the types of clerical operations which these machines can be expected to perform. The study was completed in May, 1954. Titled "Production Control Through Electronic Data Processing:—A Case Study," the report (PB 111580) is obtainable from OTS at $1.50 a copy.

The report considers some of the major principles involved in applying these new machines to business operations; then, to illustrate the application of these principles, it describes an in-plant research study, made at a medium size manufacturing plant, and the electronic data processing system which was prepared to meet the production control requirements of this plant. Also included is a section on estimated costs, deliveries, and savings.



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Heavy Chemicals

Silver bullion advanced to its highest level since 1920 last week, due to shortage of spot stocks and good demand. Manufacturers of nickel plating salts did not expect to get much relief for the currently tight supply position from government stockpile releases. Sources said that past experience had proven to them that even if the government did not draw back some of the material, supplies would be spread relatively thinly.

A serious decline in magnesium production in April was recorded, primarily due to a labor dispute at the works of a major producer. The big three in the aluminum industry continued plans to increase aluminum output. Steel production remained at a lofty level, and influenced sales of the mineral acids as well as a number of other chemicals.

The alkali industry continued to report good business, and chlorine was on the tight side in some areas due to increased seasonal demand for water and sewage treatment, as well as for use in the chlorination of organics. Caustic soda moved in good volume to rayon producers. Potassium carbonate sales slowed down last week as takings by the television tube industry were reported seasonally off.

Continuing heavy rayon, Mannheim and bichromate production kept stocks of saltcake somewhat lengthy last week, and producers reported that stocks were backing up. Consuming paper mills continued to talk good future business, although at present, supplies in the hands of consumers appeared sufficient enough for needs for the next few weeks.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended June 3 at 96.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 97.5 percent for the previous week and 93.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Silver, ¼c. per lb.
Tin, ⅜c. per lb.

Reduced

Mercury, $5 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 4 1954
98.33	98.33	98.33	98.48

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acid, Chromic — Demand from platers continued strong against contracts. Prices were steady and unchanged. Stocks were adequate to fill current needs.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Movement of acid in the east and midwest continued heavy, and as a result production and supplies were in fairly good balance with demand. Demand from steel producers and fabricators accounted for good volumes of acid, and organic chemical manufacturers also were active.

The market was judged soft in the south and southwest, due primarily to excess production of byproduct acid as a result of stepped-up output of a number of chlorinated hydrocarbons in that area. Some sources indicated that a good bit of low quality acid had been disposed of by neutralizing the acid with lime, thus eliminating what otherwise would be a great storage burden on byproduct manufacturers.

Stocks of hydrochloric acid in March were said to have declined 6.2 percent under February levels. Stocks in the hands of producers at the end of March totaled 15,082 tons, as compared with February's figure of 16,109 tons.

Acid, Hydrofluoric — Demand was reported to have picked up considerably during the past few weeks. Stainless steel producers were active, and accounted for good drum business for aqueous acid. Government requirements for defense use were said to have been fairly heavy, but it was noted that demand for alkylation was somewhat off following cutbacks in federal contract requirements for military gasoline.

Acid, Nitric — Steel manufacture and fabrication accounted for large volume sales in all types of containers. Government takings were also heavy, and as a result, the market continued firm. Prices were stable and unchanged, and stocks were adequate for contract needs.

Acid, Sulfuric—The market was very strong. Due to the good tone of the rayon and steel industries, large quantities were ordered to fill immediate and future requirements. The steel industry continued to boom, and estimated steel production last week was rated at 96.7 percent of capacity, or 2,334,000 tons, as against actual production of 2,326,000 tons the previous week, and 1,674,000 tons produced in the corresponding week of 1954.

While some cutbacks in petroleum refining were noted, and hydrofluoric acid intake was reported to have suffered, it was said that sulfuric acid consumption had held to good levels for use in alkylation, primarily owing to the high octane race on among the gasoline companies, induced by higher compression engines in the newer automobiles.

Synthetic detergent demand was well held, but a slump in interest was expected some time during the summer. Fertilizer inquiry remained spotty, and it was said that drought conditions two years ago had left a good bit of undissolved fertilizers in the ground in some areas, thus obviating the need for fertilizer this year, and consequently reflecting back on the sulfuric acid market. In some sections of the country, demand had been reported good for fertilizer industry consumption, particularly in the Buffalo, Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore areas.

Aluminum Chloride — Aluminum chloride liquid and crystal output in March totaled 1,531 tons, as against 1,093 tons in February and 831 tons in March, 1954, according to the Bureau of Census. Anhydrous chloride output totaled 2,780 tons in March, as compared with 2,609 tons in February and 2,895 tons in March, 1954.

Carbon Dioxide—Output of solid carbon dioxide in March was 36,566 tons, as against 26,709 tons in February and 36,866 tons in March, 1954. Stocks at the end of March totaled 1,720 tons, as against 1,506 tons on hand at the end of February. Liquid and gas output in March was 15,558 tons, as against 13,842 tons in February and 13,782 tons in March, 1955. March stocks totaled 1,881 tons, as against 2,361 tons at the end of February.

Calcium Chloride — Consuming demand remained strong for immediate and future shipment, as maintenance departments ordered in quantity for dust control on secondary highways. Quotations were steady and unchanged, and some sources reported that they were slightly behind on shipments, although delays were in most instances of short duration.

Chlorine—Strong demand was reported for water and sewage treatment, and synthetic organic chemical manufacturers were also very active for requirements for hydrocarbon chlorination. As a consequence, stocks were judged in close balance with consuming demand in several areas, notably the east and the midwest. The southwest was also extremely active in the consumption of chlorine, as evidenced by a recent buildup in stocks of byproduct hydrochloric acid in that region.

Chlorinated solvent production levels were relatively high in the southwest, and trade sources reported sizable volumes of captive and purchased chlorine moving in that direction. In parts of the southeast, chlorine was said to be in plentiful supply, with demand spotty, dependent upon nearness of consuming plants to chlorine output. Manufacture of chlorine was expected to stay at, or surpass, the record output registered in March. March output of chlorine exceeded all previously reported monthly production figures, according to the Bureau of Census.

Copper Sulfate — Demand remained good in the face of currently high quotations, and producers reported that shipments were well sustained against both agricultural and industrial accounts. Supplies were in close balance with inquiry, and in some cases, delays in shipment were encountered.

Nickel Salts — Manufacturers of the nickel chemicals were not expecting to get much relief from the government's order to turn back some 3,000,000 pounds of nickel from the stockpile for the coming month. It was pointed out that the last time such a thing occured (when some 2,000,000 pounds were released in March) the government later reversed itself and held back the lion's share of the promised release.

It was also indicated that the released nickel would be spread out rather thinly among civilian producers so that no one facet of the industry would be able to obtain enough to substantially alleviate

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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1. **RELIABILITY.** You can be sure the sodium sulfides you buy from Hooker are not by-products. We've been making the sulfides listed below for 17 years.
2. **UNIFORM PURITY.** We use our own caustic soda and hydrogen in making sulfides. You receive a better product because every step of the process is under uniform control.
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shortages in any particular field. Current supplies of the nickel plating salts were very tight, and deliveries were running late where material could be obtained. Resellers continued to import material, according to some sources, obtaining prices much higher than those in the primary market, and platers were forced to pay premiums in order to keep production going.

Potash, Caustic—Buying interest held up well during the week for both solid and liquid caustic. Production and stocks were sufficient to supply current needs.

Potassium Carbonate — Demand from specialty glass makers slumped during the week, and producers believed that this situation was attributable to a seasonal falling off in television tube production, as well as a number of other factors. Supplies were plentiful for present requirements, and prices were unchanged.

Soda Ash — Light ash interest was moderately well sustained for a number of end uses. Dense ash consumption by the glass industry was thought to have eased somewhat as consumers appeared to have bought up requirements for the next few weeks. However, producers felt that the general trend of business was continuing favorable.

Soda, Caustic — Production remained heavy, and was in good balance with current consuming demand. Rayon consumption accounted for large volume withdrawals against contract, as did consumption for chemical manufacture. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Sodium Sulfate—The current market was generally regarded as soft, although producers maintained that consumers in the Kraft paper industry were talking good future business. Supplies were comfortable at unchanged prices.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Producers continued to report expansion plans last week, for both primary aluminum production and fabrication. It was not known how soon the projected facilities would be completed or begin production. The current market was characterized by continuing strong demand for nearly all end uses, and consequent tight supplies in some districts. Quotations for pig and ingot aluminum held steady and unchanged.

Copper—Primary copper markets both in the United States and at London showed little or no change during the week, with the American price for electrolytic refined pegged at 36c. per pound, delivered f.o.b. destination, and the London price hovering around 41½c. Dock and rail strikes in England had the London market in a turmoil for a time, but activity there for most of the week was restricted.

Magnesium—A serious decline in production of primary magnesium for April, bringing output to its lowest point since early 1951, has been reported by the Magnesium Association. April output amounted to only 1,859 tons, as compared with 4,942 tons in March and 6,203 tons in April, 1954. The figures amounted to a drop of 62 percent for April from the preceding month, and 71.5 percent beneath figures for April, 1954.

This sharp decline, according to the association, was directly attributable to a work stoppage at the plant of a major producer in the southwest.

The fall off in primary production for the month, due to the time element, did not show up materially in April shipments of wrought magnesium products. April shipments showed a drop of 10 percent under March figures, and totaled 878 tons, as compared with 973 tons in March, and 446 tons in April, 1954.

Mercury—The market remained quiet and weak, due to lack of buying interest at current high prices, as well as a depressing influence exerted by lower-priced Mexican mercury. Metal was priced nominally at $295 per flask.

According to the Bureau of Mines, the outlook is that there will be a substantial rise in domestic production of mercury as a result of recent all-time highs in price, as well as the GSA floor price program. The government's program extends to the end of 1957, or until 125,000 flasks of domestically mined mercury have been purchased, which ever comes first.

The program also guarantees a floor price for Mexican metal until 75,000 flasks have been purchased, or until the end of 1957. Although production in that country is expected to be stimulated, it is not expected that the purchase maximum will be met before the deadline.

Silver—Silver last week rose to 90½c. per troy ounce, the highest price since January 1, 1920, when that year opened at $1.37 per ounce. The increase was said to stem from shortage of spot supplies coupled with good demand.

Tin—The market showed narrow fluctuation last week, and ended at 91⅞c. per pound, spot.

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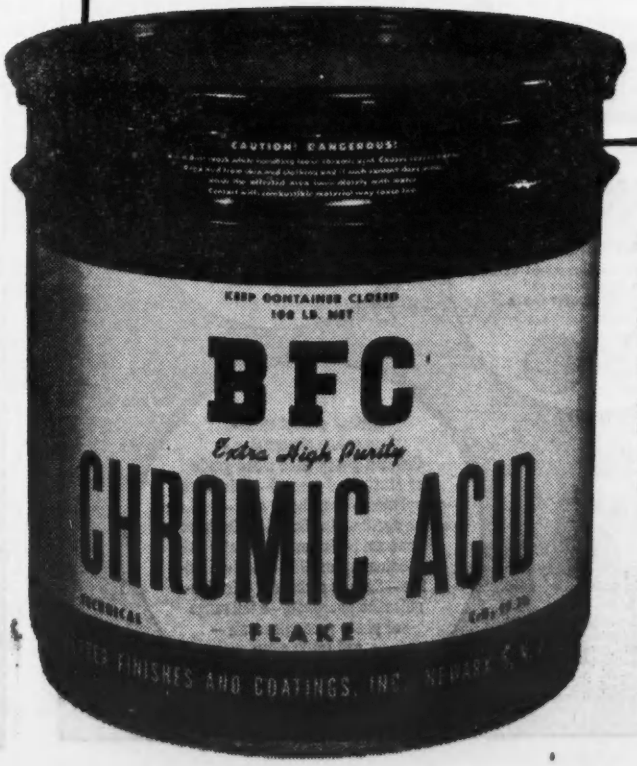

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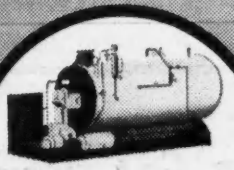

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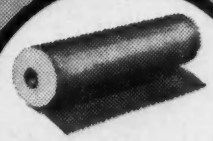

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ACS-Administered Prizes Are Deemed Non-Taxable

The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that the following awards administered by the American Chemical Society are excludable from the gross income of recipients and therefore are not taxable under the federal tax laws:—

American Chemical Society award for nuclear applications in chemistry; American Chemical Society award in pure chemistry; Beckman award in chemical instrumentation; Borden award in the chemistry of milk; Fisher award in analytical chemistry; Fritzsche award; Garvan medal (gold medal); Ipatieff prize; The Kendall Company award in colloid chemistry; Eli Lilly & Co. award in biological chemistry; Charles Lathrop Parson award; Paul-Lewis Laboratories award in enzyme chemistry; Precision Scientific Company award in petroleum chemistry; Priestley medal (gold medal), and Scientific Apparatus Makers award in Chemical education.

Most of the awards consist of cash together with an allowance for traveling expenses to the meeting at which the awards are presented. Since they are made in recognition of past achievements or present abilities and require no substantial future services of the recipients, the awards may be regarded as gifts and need not be included in the gross income of recipients, it was stated.

Perkin-Elmer Corporation Establishes New Subsidiary

The establishment of Nuclear Magnetics Corporation as a new subsidiary of the Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Norwalk, Conn., has been announced by Richard S. Perkin, president and chairman of the board of Perkin-Elmer.

The newly formed corporation will maintain executive offices and research and development facilities in Boston. Manufacturing operations will be transferred to the parent corporation's plant in Norwalk.

Nuclear Magnetics will market a complete line of nuclear magnetic resonance equipment. It has purchased the complete rights to the "Numar" line from Laboratory of Electronics, Inc., Boston, designers and manufacturers of electronic equipment.

Goodrich Expanding in Peru

Announcement that B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, is associated with Peruvian interests in the establishment of a tire and rubber company in Peru has been made by W. C. Gulick, president of the company's international unit. A factory is under construction near Lima and is expected to be in operation some time next year. The plant, designed by B. F. Goodrich engineers, will use rubber from eastern Peru.

Wetting Agents Are Developed By Dexter Chemical Corporation

A series of three high-speed wetting and re-wetting agents, including one with non-foaming characteristics, has been announced by Dexter Chemical Corporation, New York. Composed of solutions of sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate, "Dexolene G," "B" and "MTV," the latter non-foaming, are said to be especially effective as a wetting out assistant and dye leveller in package and skein dyeing of cottons, rayons and synthetics; assistant in finishing baths to promote thorough penetration of finish; penetrant and dispersing agent for vat dyes in pigment padding; and re-wetting agent for goods which are to be pre-shrunk or which are to be padded after drying.

Olin Mathieson Announces Promotion of 4 Executives

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the promotion of four of its executives—Robert Cole, Henry H. Hunter, William F. Leonard, and C. D. Stample.

Mr. Cole was named director of advertising, and will be in charge of advertising for all the firm's divisions. Mr. Hunter was made publicity manager. Mr. Leonard was appointed assistant director of public relations. Mr. Stample was named security officer, in charge of plant security, security on government contracts and classified materials.

Stauffer Reassigns Lindsay

The appointment of Charles A. Lindsay as general manager of the container division of Stauffer Chemical Company has been announced by Hans Stauffer, president of the company. Mr. Lindsay was formerly production manager for Southern California and has been with the company for twelve years.

Oil Trades Ass'n Outing June 28

The Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its 39th annual sports outing Tuesday, June 28 at Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Golf is scheduled from sunup until 6:30 p. m.

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In New Carbide Post

Robert J. Musser has been named assistant manager of the market research department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Musser will assist Dr. A. H. Tenney, manager of the market research department, in surveys of future markets for established chemicals as well as for new chemicals coming from the research laboratories. Mr. Musser, with Union Carbide since 1947, for the past year and a half has served the corporation as assistant division manager of purchases with primary responsibility for organic chemicals.

Merchants Expands Offices

Merchants Chemical Company, New York, has expanded service to customers of two midwest sales offices, according to J. K. Watkins, jr., vice-president. The Minneapolis, Minn., offices and warehouse have been moved to larger quarters in a new building at 111 22nd avenue, N.E. The Cincinnati, Ohio, office has expanded its facilities by adding 5,000 feet to its space at 2933 Spring Grove avenue.

Canadian Chemical Institute Picks Gaudry as President

The Chemical Institute of Canada at its thirty-eighth annual conference in Quebec City, Que., elected Roger Gaudry, assistant director of research for Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd., Montreal, president of the institute for 1955-56. Clifford B. Purves was elected vice-president.

Twelve new members were elected to the organization's council, its policy-making body. They are:—Philip A. Puxley, Arvida laboratory of Aluminum Laboratories, Ltd., Arvida; Lucien Piche, director of the University of Montreal's department of chemistry; Hugh S. Sutherland, sales vice-president of Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal; Thomas L. Stubbs of DuPont Company of Canada, Ltd., Maitland.

Also, Raymond A. Dunford, British Drug Houses (Canada), Ltd., Toronto; W. G. Hines, Ryerson Institute of Technology, Toronto; J. William Anderson of J. .7. Anderson, Ltd., Hamilton; Charles S. McArthur of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; Lawrence H. Cragg of McMaster University, Hamilton; J. B. Phillips of McGill University, Montreal; William G. Schneider of the National Research Council, Ottawa, and E. Y. Spencer of the Department of Agriculture, London.

Climax Molybdenum Names Catalyst Development Mgr.

Appointment of Benjamin H. Danziger as manager of catalyst and pigment development in the chemical development division of Climax Molybdenum Company, New York, was announced last week. Mr. Danziger will study and develop applications of molybdenum in catalysts and pigments. With Climax Molybdenum since 1952, he recently has been serving the company as a chemical development engineer. Before joining Climax, he was with Ruberoid Company as a production supervisor.

River Plate Relocates

River Plate Corporation has moved its Newark, N.J. sales office and plant to 573-589 Ferry street. Executive offices of the concern remain at the Chrysler Building, New York.

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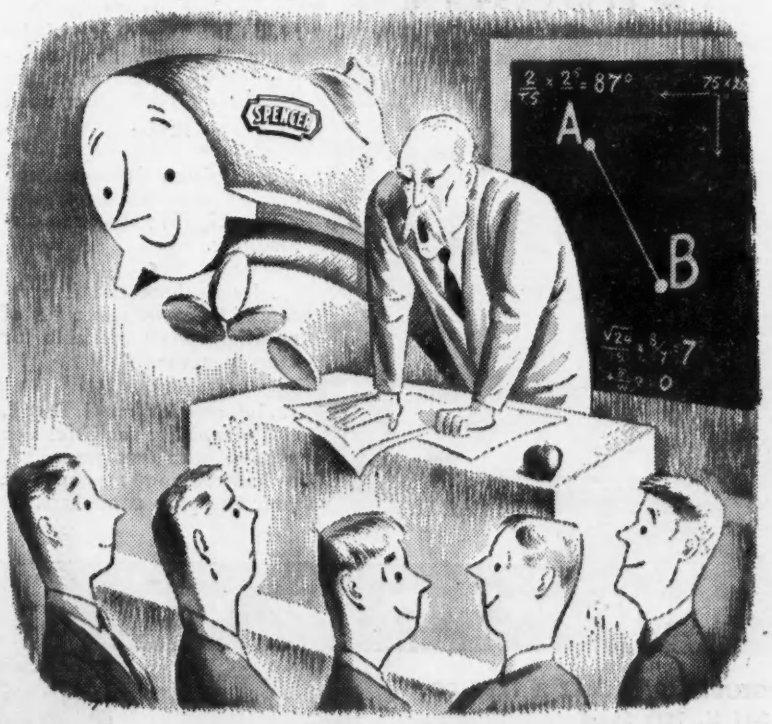

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Solvents Label Regulations Tightened by West Germany

West Germany has tightened its requirements on labeling of products containing certain dangerous solvents, the Department of Commerce announced last week. The agency said that exports of such products to West Germany or Western Berlin must now conform to special labeling regulations on compounds specified in the German Solvent Ordinance of February 26, 1954, published in the Federal Journal *Bundesanzeiger* of March 3, 1954.

Containers of compounds including more than 10 percent of any solvent listed in the ordinance must bear labels reading "Vorsicht! Einatmen der Daempfe gefaehrlich! Schutz-vorschriften beachten!" (Be careful! Breathing in of vapors dangerous! Observe protective regulations!) The printing must be black on an orange background.

Solvents listed in the ordinance are benzol and homologous compounds with a boiling point under 150° C. (toluene, xylene), methanol, dioxan, organic halogen compounds with a boiling point under 200° C. (for example, carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethane, dichloroethane, di-, tri-, and tetrachloroethylene, chlorobenzene), and carbon disulfide.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical To Build Cleveland Offices

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has completed final negotiations for the construction of a three-story commercial office building to house its offices. Construction is slated to begin this month, and the building is expected to be ready for occupancy about May 1, 1956.

The projected building, located at 3135 Euclid avenue was necessitated by prospects of continued growth, according to the company's president, John R. Hoover. The company's headquarters currently occupy several floors of the Rose building in Cleveland.

Lithium Corp. Adds Directors

Lithium Corporation of America, Minneapolis, Minn., has announced the addition of two new members to its board of directors, increasing the number of that body from nine to eleven. They are:—Lester Dean, president of Massey Supply Company, and Joseph Bloom, retired.

United States Revenue Returns Details Reported for February

Details of collections of miscellaneous internal revenue taxes for February have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	February 1955	February 1954
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	$4,588,000	$1,946,000
Diesel oil	22,866,000	3,590,000
Distilled spirits, domestic excise tax	110,564,000	110,564,000
Distilled spirits, imported excise tax	14,982,000	14,629,000
Gasoline	173,529,000	194,976,000
Lubricating oils	11,681,000	14,626,000
Matches	1,359,000	2,423,000
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	49,000	46,000
Silver bullion sales or transfers stamp tax	2,000	.....
Sugar	17,433,000	18,852,000
Toilet preparations, excise tax	17,384,000	29,489,000
Transportation of oil by pipeline	8,784,000	8,664,000

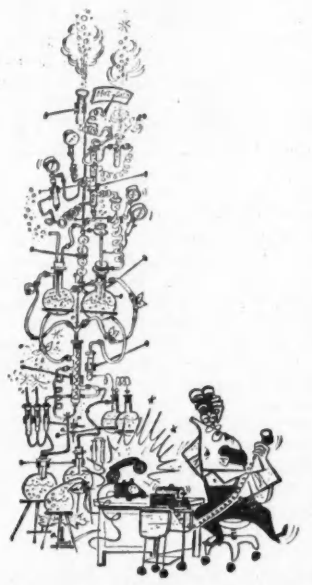
Pharmacopeia's 15th Edition

—Continued from page 7

it was said, because it had grown to the point where it was taking up nearly one-eighth of the entire volume. In USP XV, there are seven subsections introduced by a separate table of contents.

Among the new chapters having broad application are those on chromatography, radioactivity and pharmaceutical preparations. The chapter on sterilization sets forth the general principles of preparing the sterile forms of the USP drugs and is an up-to-date version of data which appeared in USP XIII but was not carried over to the fourteenth revision.

Among other chapters, the one on microbial assays of antibiotics represents the regulations of the Food and Drug Administration on these assays. The chapter on design and analysis of biological assays presents in a highly condensed form a considerable quantity of material which constitutes an adjunct to the USP assays of the vitamins and pharmaco-dynamic drugs.



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Industrial Organic Chemicals

The price activity for industrial organics last week centered upon ethylene oxide and its glycol and amine derivatives and perchloroethylene. Propylene, dipropylene and tripropylene glycols and propylene oxide followed the rise for other glycols.

The changes that became effective for spot material (effective July 1 on contracts), were fractional increases for diethylene glycol, ethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, ethylene oxide and triethanolamine. The mono- and di-isomers of ethanolamine did not move. The glycols moved up an extra ¼ cent in drum quantities to create a differential comparable with other related products. The increases for ethylene and propylene oxides and the amine were a straight ½ cent.

Hexyleneglycol was unchanged. The perchloroethylene revisions that were announced last week followed earlier trends set the previous week, both due to take effect July 1.

All else was quiet in the price picture. Solvents were steady in price and moving strongly. No reductions of consumption requirements has been encountered yet. Ethanol was selling well and was felt to be on firm ground. Methanol sold at an excellent volume for both industrial uses and for antifreeze canning operations. Some tightness has been reported to have developed in the market. Use for formaldehyde production was not expected to slacken as long as synthetic resins move so well.

Ethyl bromide held a normal market position. Methyl bromide was amply available. Demand for monochloroacetic acid was good. Refined glycerine was still relatively tight and in good demand. Some glycerine sources looked for eventual easing of the pressure, but no great change this month.

Alcohol—Trade source related that ethanol retained a firm market position. Prices were steady. Demand was holding up well and was diversified. Supplies were generally adequate for needs.

Some dislocation had been caused by a fire at one producing facility, it was said. However, it was not generally effecting the market. And, a switch in operations permitted a return to production by the end of the week.

Cyanoacetic Acid—Demand was spotty trade sources indicated. This market was not normally a large volume item. The acid was considered more of a specialty material. No price changes were noted or anticipated.

Diethanolamine—Price schedules remained steady at previous listings. Tankcar quantities were posted at 24½c. per pound, delivered. Drum carlots and l.c.l. quantities were 26½c. and 27½c. per pound respectively.

Present demand requirements were holding up fairly well. Makers continued to move their production out without any snags. Supplies were ample for present consumption rates. Output statistics for ethanolamines, given in the table accompanying this market report, indicate that production has maintained an even pace.

Diethylene Glycol—Price advances for spot material were announced by trade sources last week. The ½c. increase for tankcar quantities and ¾c. rise for drum schedules was due to take effect on contract shipments July 1. All makers did tract shipments July 1.

The current range quotation is at 15¼c. per pound in tankcars, 17¼c. per pound in carlots and 18¼c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities. It was noted that the rise brought drum prices of glycols up to the 2c. standard differential quoted in other related products.

Dimethylamine—There was no significant change in this market. Producers reported demand was holding up to an even pace. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumer requests. The price schedules were firm without any indication of revisions impending.

Seasonal increases in such outlets as 2,4-D esters, have contributed a substantial part of the current sales activity. The general volume was expected to be maintained without too much change in the near future.

Ethyl Bromide—Market activity was running about normal, trade sources related last week. Demand was good. Supplies were adequate and prices were firm without change.

Ethylene Glycol—Industrial grade material was advanced ½c. on spot material, while contract prices were scheduled to rise July 1.

New tankcar quotations were ½c. higher at 13½c. per pound. A 2c. differential was established by a ¾c. increase for drum quantities. The carlot price became 15½c. per pound and l.c.l. quantities advanced to 16½c. per pound.

Producers indicated that demand for ethylene glycol has been quite strong. The market was described as "tight." Most industrial consumers found that they could get enough material for their needs. Antifreeze glycol was a little less available, however. After the good antifreeze season just concluded, demand for canning operations for the current season was excellent. Such activity led trade sources to look for a continuation of the pace through July and August.

Ethylene Oxide—Price schedules were advanced for spot material along with changes in the related glycols. Producers announced that the increased price would become effective on contracts July 1.

The spot increase of ½c. resulted in quotations of 15½c. per pound in tankcars, 21½c. per pound in drum carlots, and 24c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities.

Producers reported that there was some tightness in the supply of this market. Industrial uses were holding up all right. Where it went in the direction of production of antifreeze glycol, some scarcity had developed due to the strong call. A good market was expected to continue.

Glycerine—Market conditions for refined material were unchanged last week. Producers related that demand has held up well at a high level. So far there has been no sign of any slackening in activity and most trade sources expected the pace to keep up for the rest of this month.

It was said that automobile production will definitely have an influence in the volume of business for glycerine. The high level of operations in that industry gave synthetic resins and polyols going to resins a boost in past months. Consequently, trade sources naturally felt a reduction there would be reflected back to the markets for basic ingredients.

Currently, supplies were fairly tight. Demand came from various outlets. A dip in activity could be looked for with the normal seasonal summer slowdown of business, a source said. But, orders for this month were reported to be enough to maintain the level. Prices were firm without change.

Hexylene Glycol—Price schedules remained steady at previous levels, producers reported. Demand was steady and good. Supplies were adequate for consumer requirements.

Isopropyl Acetate—The volume of sales could increase and still be adequately handled, it was said. Producers were generally satisfied with the level of demand for isopropyl, for it was in line with expected levels. Price schedules were unchanged from former listings.

Methanol—Producers continued to move a good volume of material. Demand has been good from antifreeze canning outlets. Some sources indicated that little

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced

Diethylene Glycol, ½c. per lb.
Dipropylene Glycol, ½c. per lb.
Ethylene Glycol, ½c. per lb.
Oxide, ½c. per lb.
Propylene Glycol, ½c. per lb.
Oxide, ½c. per lb.
Triethanolamine, ½c. per lb.
Triethylene Glycol, ½c. per lb.
Tripropylene Glycol, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

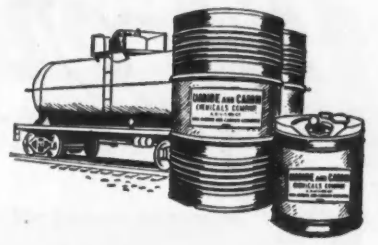
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 4 1954
130.50	130.45	130.45	131.91

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

TRIETHANOLAMINE



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tightness has developed in the market due to the strong call, both from this direction and from industrial outlets.

It was said that an occasional buyer could be seen shopping around for a little extra methanol. This did not imply, it was added, that there currently is a drastic shortage, or is likely to be one developed.

Methyl Bromide—No changes in price were reported. Demand was relatively good for domestic outlets in fumigation and weed control uses in the tobacco seed beds. Material was freely available, suppliers said.

Monochloroacetic Acid — Demand was reported to be good in the market for this acid. A regular volume of material was moving out to consuming channels. Producers indicated that activity was felt to be at fairly satisfactory level. Prices were firm without change. Production was adequate to take care of consumption.

Monoethanolamine — There were no price revisions in the market for this ethanolamine and none were immediately anticipated. Producers related that demand continued at a good pace. Even with expanded production capacity, there was apparently enough buying interest to keep the market activity up to what suppliers considered a satisfactory pace.

Organics Production: Mar.

Figures for industrial organic output for March, 1955, compared with February, 1955, are recorded in the following table. The statistics are released by the Tariff Commission in a regular monthly report.

		Production—March	Production—February
Acetic acid:—			
natural	lbs.	1,662,000	1,786,000
synthetic	lbs.	46,438,347	35,158,094
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	78,590,099	60,352,716
Acetone	lbs.	45,828,292	39,968,079
Butyl alcohol, primary	lbs.	20,784,081	19,485,839
Carbon disulfide	lbs.	46,275,562	38,469,954
Carbon tetrachloride	lbs.	22,414,374	16,563,457
Ethanolamines:—mono-, di- and tri-	lbs.	6,546,751	6,320,182
Ethyl acetate (85%)	lbs.	4,570,601	8,395,049
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	60,604,607	*55,206,266
Ethyl ether, tech., and USP	lbs.	2,537,118	2,849,411
Formaldehyde (37% by weight)	lbs.	111,365,941	*95,421,764
Formic acid	lbs.	1,474,629	1,389,467
Hexamethylentetramine	lbs.	1,935,423	1,294,431
Methanol:—			
natural	lbs.	.....	1,042,480
synthetic	lbs.	103,124,913	91,799,529
Oxalic acid	lbs.	2,242,412	1,926,750
Pentaerythritol	lbs.	6,057,382	4,744,416
Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)	lbs.	14,333,489	12,492,806
Propylene glycol	lbs.	4,825,973	6,639,632
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	24,284,645	23,393,628

*Revised.

Perchloroethylene — Other producers followed the announced price changes of the previous week for perchloro while some had not. The fractional raise becomes effective July 1.

A listing of the schedule as of July 1 indicates a tankcar price of 11c. per pound, tank trucks, 1,000 gals. minimum, 11½c. per pound, carlots and truck lots 12½c. per pound and less than trucklots 14c. per pound. Prices are freight allowed. One source records a schedule of f.o.b. Niagra, full freight allowed, not to exceed 1.5c. for tank trucks, while the drum and tankcar prices are on an f.o.b. plant, freight paid basis. The new listings for perchloroethylene are on the basis of per pound and result in elimination of the per drum price.

Suppliers stated that demand was quite good at present. Market activity has picked up seasonally. June sales for dry cleaning outlets were expected to come up to a normal peak. Demand for industrial solvents applications has been steady and good. Adequate supplies were available to meet consumption requirements.

Propylene Glycols — Prices were increased last week following the trends set in other glycols. Dipropylene, propylene and tripropylene glycols and propylene oxide all advanced ½c. per pound in tankcars. The glycols went up ¾c. in drum quantities and the oxide kept to a straight ½c. rise on all levels.

With the new 2c. differential on drum prices, propylene glycol, industrial became 13½c., 15½c., and 16½c. per pound respectively for tankcars, carlots and l.c.l. quantities. USP material was 15½c. per pound in tankcars. Propylene oxide in tankcars was 15½c., while tripropylene glycol carried a schedule of 18½c., 20½c. and 21½c. in tankcars, carlots and less carlots, respectively.

Triethanolamine — Price schedules of this amine were increased along with the revisions in ethylene oxide and glycols. The ½c. advance was made effective on spot material, but was scheduled to go up July 1 on contract shipments.

New prices were at 22c. per pound in tankcars, 24c. per pound in drum carlots, and 25c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities. The increase only affected triethanolamine. The mono- and di- isomers remained at former quotations, adjusting the differential between these isomers and tri-.

Triethylene Glycol—Increases for glycols announced last week were made effective on spot material, with contract prices due to go up July 1. The move was a ½c. rise for tankcar quotations, while drum schedules went up ¾c. to the new levels of 18½c., 20½c., and 21½c. per pound in tankcars, carlots, and less carlots, respectively. The range resulted from the fact that all sources had not gone along with the new price quotations so far.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Buying interest in textile and leather chemicals last week continued moderate, and was confined to nearby delivery. Competition was keener and the volume of business was reported smaller than a month ago. The tone of the market, however, remained on a steady basis. Producers of sodium hydrosulfite announced an increase of ½ cent per pound, effective July 1, while other chemicals were quotably unchanged. Egg derivatives were unsteady, with yolk reduced 2 cents per pound in some directions.

There was no improvement in the tight domestic potato starch condition. Production was limited and sold ahead. Quotations for Maine and Idaho starch were merely nominal in the absence of trading. Fair volume of business continued in French starch for prompt and later shipment. Tapioca flour was in good demand for shipment from Brazil, while interest in Siamese and Javanese continued inactive. Demand for corn starch and dextrin continued fairly active for prompt delivery. Sago flour was unchanged for spot and replacements from primary sources.

While business in tanning materials lacked volume, shipments unchanged and reflected the steadiness of primary markets.

Fiber consumption in April on the woolen and worsted systems was 6 percent above March and 14 percent higher than April last year, according to the Census Bureau. Weekly average raw wool consumption for April totaled 8,285,000 pounds (scoured basis) 4 percent above March and 4 percent above April, 1954.

Production of shoes in April was estimated at 49,000,000 pairs by Tanners Council. This represents a gain of 9.7 percent over April last year of 44,675,000 pairs and a seasonal decline of 14.6 percent from last March of 57,398,000 pairs. The largest gains over April last year were in men's shoes which increased 15.4 percent and 10.8 percent in women's shoes. Only infants and babies shoes in April were not equal to the same month last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
Egg yolk, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 4 1954
103.95	103.95	103.95	95.80

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Market continued unchanged and steady. Good volume continued to move against current contracts. Production of bichromate and chromate in March was indicated at 9,538 tons by the Census Bureau, compared with 8,181 tons in February and 8,525 tons, March last year. Stocks at producing plants totaled 3,969 tons, March 31, and 4,942 (revised) February 28.

Sodium Acetate—Business was fair, chiefly for actual needs. Quotations were held at current levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Prices were scheduled to advance ½c. per pound, effective July 1. Demand continued fairly active for prompt delivery. Production in March was reported at 2,600 tons by the Census Bureau, against 2,490 tons in February and 2,051 tons, March last year. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 1,104 tons, March 31, and 1,332 tons, February 28.

Sulfonated Oils—Business was limited to actual requirements. Quotations was maintained at prevailing levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Consumers continued to absorb moderate lots for prompt delivery. Prices were steady, ranging from 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Starch—Business was restricted to actual needs. Quotations were without change. Pearl was held at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.29 per 100 pounds, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Egg Albumin—Consuming demand continued restricted to actual requirements. Competition was keener and available stocks ample. Flake was quoted at $1.64 to $1.66 per pound, and powder, $1.68 to $1.70 per pound, depending upon quantity. Trading in technical also was spotty, with prices unchanged at 70c. to 85c. per pound, as to quantity.

Liquid egg production during April for immediate consumption, drying and freezing totaled 80,003,000 pounds, compared with 85,147,000 pounds in April last year and the 1949-53 average of 88,979,000 pounds, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Dried egg (egg solids) production in April totaled 2,932,000 pounds, compared with 3,156,000 pounds during April last year and the average of 6,713,000 pounds. April production consisted of 753,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 1,170,000 pounds of dried albumen, and 1,009,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during April last year consisted of 487,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 1,073,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,596,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Frozen egg production amounted to 64,916,000 pounds, compared with 70,332,000 pounds in April last year and the 1949-53 average of 64,283,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks increased 41,000,000 pounds, compared with 45,000,000 pounds in April last year and the average increase of 38,000,000 pounds.

Egg Yolk—This market was easier, due to keen competition. Demand was chiefly for immediate needs. Stocks on spot were available at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, according to quantity. Yolk production in April was indicated at 1,009,000 pounds, against 1,596,000 pounds, April last year.

Potato Starch—There were no new developments in this market last week. Domestic starch production was sold up and bulk of recent business took place in foreign material, chiefly French for prompt and later shipment on the basis of 7.35c. per pound, exdock, duty paid. Both Maine and Idaho markets were merely nominal at 7¼c. and 6¾c., per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, respectively. Offers from both sources were reported nil. The higher cost of Dutch precluded trading as shipments were higher than French starch. Dutch was quoted at 7.9c. per pound, exdock. Stocks on spot were in good request and ranged from 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Fair demand was noted for immediate needs. Stocks on spot were unchanged. Raw was quoted at 6½c. to 6¾c. and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Shipments were steady at 6c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Brazilian flour continued to command most interest and trading of late reached a good volume. Sales of top quality took place at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment. Available stocks were ample and closely held. Siamese top grades were inactive and merely nominal at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment. Medium Java flour also was quiet and nominal at about 5.85c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Trading of late has been quite active. Offers for shipments were well held at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Myrobalans—Buying interest was confined to nearby shipment, with actual business confined to occasional lots. Quotations were without change. Assorted JI's were quoted at $66 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment. Crushed listed at $78 to $80, and Bombay, $60, same basis. Solid extract was maintained at 7¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Conditions in this market remained steady. Trading was reported light, chiefly for prompt shipment. Prices were well held. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was held at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Prices remained unchanged as demand was said to be inactive. Cups had a range of $46 to $48, exdock, and beards were limited in supply and nominal at $66 to $68 per ton, same basis. Extract was firm at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Primary markets were steady and shipments maintained at prevailing quotations for all grades. Demand was reported spotty. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin, was quoted at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and South African at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Several price changes were recorded for potash fertilizers last week following issuance of new schedules. Although sizable drops have been shown in the price trends box, it must be pointed out that the reductions were figured according to the base price in June, and not the price in effect June 1, 1954. By comparison, new prices were higher for standard muriate by 0.132 cents per unit over 1954 Period I levels.

Granular muriate showed an actual increase of 0.7 cents in bulk, and bagged muriate was up 15 cents per ton over levels set June 1, 1954. Manure salts showed no change from last year, and potassium-magnesium sulfate was also the same. Potassium sulfate was increased 1 cent per unit.

There was a definite trend established toward holding the line on nitrogen prices, as other cokeoven producers followed the lead of one manufacturer two weeks ago in continuing a base price of $42 per ton for ammonium sulfate, and allowing monthly discounts in order to stimulate off-season buying. Synthetic sulfate was offered for the 1955-56 season at no concession.

Anhydrous ammonia prices continued to pattern themselves after 1954 listings, and there was as yet no evidence of deviation from the already established range of $85 to $88 per ton, depending on supplier. Nitrate prices were also continued by a number of producers, and although future pricing of nitrogen solutions was not yet definite, at least one producer continued 1954 pricing.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—There were more moves in the industry last week to continue the present quotation of $85 to $88 per ton for anhydrous ammonia during the 1955-56 season, following the announcement by one company that its prices would hold unchanged. The season was thought to be generally over, although a few spot orders were reported here and there.

Nitrogen producers were reported building and expanding storage facilities, operating on the theory that consumers would place the burden of storage on producers during the off-season, rather than purchase and store material themselves, as in the past few years.

Ammonium Nitrate—The trade last week indicated that it would follow last year's prices of $68 per ton, f.o.b. works, freight equalized for 33½ percent material.

Ammonium Sulfate—Cokeoven producers tended to follow the lead of a manufacturer who two weeks ago established a base price of $42 to $47 per ton, as to location, with concessions of $3 June-July, $2 August-September, and $1 per ton, October-November shipment. A synthetic sulfate producer indicated that it would charge $42 per ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. works, the same quotation as last year's. A port price of $44 was also continued.

It was reported that ammonium sulfate on the west coast was in a generally sold out position, and had been for some time, although there was thought to be plenty around in the rest of the country. The late start of the season due to inclement weather was expected to carry brisk business in sulfate through well into July in some sections. Export demand was fairly quiet.

Animal Proteins—The market remained on the weak side and was generally lifeless. There was some tonnage activity in dried blood, but at lower prices. Blood at Chicago was off 25c. per unit, and at New York, down 10c. Fishmeal prices held about the same, with the market having been given strength by early reports of poor fishing. There was some weakness in nitrogenous tankage.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: March**

	Equivalent tons		
	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Mar. 1954
N. Carolina	514.000	202.000	471.000
S. Carolina	328.000	137.000	269.000
Georgia	182.000	78.000	222.000
Florida	153.000	136.000	145.000
Alabama	308.000	86.000	319.000
Tennessee	48.000	10.000	60.000
Arkansas	82.000	35.000	94.000
Louisiana	86.000	26.000	75.000
Texas	121.000	63.000	102.000
Oklahoma	17.000	13.000	15.000
Total	1.839.000	786.000	1.772.000

* Information furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Blood, dried, N. Y., 10c. per unit-ton. Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Potassium manure salt, 4c. per unit-ton.
Muriate, 3c. to 3½c. per unit-ton.
Sulfate, 10½c. per unit-ton.
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, $1.55 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 4 1954
110.72	110.77	110.79	111.43

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cyanamide—Fertilizer grades of cyanamide continued steady and unchanged. Producers reported that this year had seen an increase over 1954 levels in consumption, although it was too early to tell the exact status of the market during this year's season. Demand was said to have held up very well for tobacco and cotton, and a pickup in interest was expected for cotton defoliation during the next month.

Phosphate Rock—Current prices were based on labor at $1.31 and fuel oil at $2.20. Quotations held unchanged. Demand was said to have been better than expected, and one source reported that its sales showed an increase over those for the previous year. Export demand suffered from high freight rates.

Curacao rock held at $43 per ton, Atlantic ports and New Orleans. Florida rock was priced at $4.68½ per long ton, bulk, c.l., mines for 68-66 percent b.p.l.; 70-68 percent b.p.l., $5.08½, same basis, 72-70 percent b.p.l., $5.73½, same basis, 75-74 percent b.p.l., $6.73½, same basis and 78-76 percent b.p.l., $7.73½, same basis.

Potash—Another producer issued new listings for potash during the week, and since quotations were slightly lower per unit than prices previously issued, other producers indicated that they would meet competition. Regular grade muriate in bulk, testing at least 60 percent K_2O, was currently quoted at 36c. per unit, f.o.b. plant, an overall decrease of 1c. per unit from the previous year's listings. The same situation applied to granular muriate.

Superphosphate—Prices were unchanged. Some makers of triple super reported that they would carry over current prices when issuing contracts for the 1955-56 season. Business was said to have fallen off considerably for both normal and triple, and stocks were reported building up at producing plants.

Urea—Buying interest held up well for urea, and prices held without change. While agricultural demand was said to have tapered off to some extent, industrial inquiry remained strong.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Buying interest for inorganic materials remained spotty due to unseasonal weather conditions in cotton planting areas. Organic items, with exception of fish meals, moved very slowly with demand weak and surplus stocks on hand. Domestic fishmeals sold well with nearby offerings firm and limited.

Pesticides

Heavier than normal infestations of the European corn borer are expected in the corn belt, according to the Department of Agriculture. Iowa entomologists have reported an average of 14,000 live borers per acre, or more than three times the population at the same time a year ago. South Dakota entomologists have noted an extremely high winter survival, 77 percent, in some localities.

The department points out that timely insecticidial treatment will provide good control of the pest, which this year appears even more plentiful than last year, when an estimated 191,000,000 bushels of corn were destroyed. It has been found that DDT, applied as a spray at the rate of 1½ pounds of DDT per acre, provides the best control for borers in young corn.

Consuming demand for export was strong, particularly for Central American shipment. Producing plants were reported operating at near-capacity in some areas of the country in order to keep up with the sudden influx of orders during the last two weeks.

Ryania—Ryania powder sales were reported picking up after a relatively late start. Powdered ryania was offered unchanged at 22c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, 100 percent basis, and 24c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Due to the severe threat to the corn crop by high incidence of corn borers, particularly in the midwest, sales were expected to be in large volume during the season.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

'Atoms for Peace' Program Embraces Brazil, Colombia

The United States, along with representatives of the two countries, initialled proposed agreements last week to include Brazil and Colombia in President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" program.

Under the proposed accord, the two countries will receive data as to the design, construction and operation of research reactors and their use as research, development and engineering tools. It is contemplated that private American citizens and organizations would be authorized to supply to the Brazilian and Colombia governments or authorized private persons under their jurisdiction appropriate equipment and services.

The pact with Brazil provides that the Atomic Energy Commission will lease to that country up to six kilograms (13.2 pounds) of contained U-235 in uranium enriched up to a mixmum of 20 percent U-235. A similar leasing arrangement is provided in the Colombian agreement. Both South American countries assume responsibility for using and safeguarding the fissionable material in accordance with the terms of the proposed accords.

SBA Loan Powers Widened To Allow Drought-Area Aid

The senate banking committee last week voted to broaden the lending authority of the Small Business Administration to authorize disaster loans to be made to concerns in drought areas which can trace their financial difficulties to the drought.

It is anticipated that this new loan authority would be of chief benefit to fertilizer, pesticide and farm implement suppliers who have been unable to make collections on accounts with farmers because of crop failures due to drought. Under the law, interest on disaster loans is limted to 3 percent.

The action was taken by the committee in giving its approval to S. 2127 extending the life of the SBA for an additonal two years and raising the limits on individual loans from the present ceiling of $150,000 to $250,000. The bill may come up in the senate for passage this week.

Pyronyl Data Issued by Prentiss

Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, New York, has published an information bulletin on "Prentox Pyronyl '75'," an oil-free pyronyl concentrate. The product is described by the company as the latest development in the field of pyrethrum insecticides. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the company at 110 William street, New York 38.

Diamond Names Chandler To Farm Chemical Position

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Dr. Edward L. Chandler to the technical staff of its chlorinated products division. In his new post, Dr. Chandler will be concerned chiefly with development of new agricultural chemicals as well as technical service on Diamond's present line of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides.

Dr. Chandler will make his headquarters at the company's research center at Painesville, Ohio. Formerly with J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit, Mich., he was the garden buyer and department manager for that concern for nearly two years.

Shell Chemical Sets Up New Manufacturing Post

H. I. Wolff has been named to a newly created post of assistant manager of the manufacturing and development departments of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York. The new position was established because of broadening company activities resulting from acquisition of butadiene, tyrene, and copolymer facilities at Torrance, Calif. Mr. Wolff will be responsible for the coordination and guidance of plant improvement and expansion programs. He will also supervise process evaluation and design of new products and processes.

Calspray Appoints Three To Research Department

California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Cal., has named three scientists to its research department. Dr. E. W. Melvin has been appointed as a plant physiologist and pathologist. Dr. W. D. Thomas has been named as a lead research pathologist. Dr. Benjamin Makower has been added as a chemist with the research department.

German Plastics Industry

—Continued from page 3

pipe and tube and the continued advance of petrochemistry in olefins for use in plastics and solvents were also cited as interesting developments during the year. Intensive research was carried on in all plastics fields in 1954, it was added, with particular emphasis on glass fibers, reinforced polyester resins, silicones, fluoroplastics and foam plastics.

The outlook for the production of plastics was termed "bright" for 1955, and Commerce indicated that German producers expect a further increase of 25 to 30 percent in activity. Domestic and foreign markets, it was pointed out, are steadily growing.

The main problem of the industry, it was felt, will be in obtaining capital to increase productive capacity sufficiently to satisfy increased demands for plastics materials and products. The West German market for risk capital is still very tight, although tax reform, which was effected at the end of 1954, and the generally high level of economic activity have eased the situation to some extent.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The sales picture for petroleum solvents and diluents was steady with many consumers taking larger than expected consignments in anticipation of fall sales. Most producers stated that sales showed substantial increases over the past few weeks. Production was up with supply available in ample quantities for most markets.

For the most part the seasonal products have been keeping apace of the forecasts made earlier in the year. Homeowner paint and construction industry sales have kept lacquer diluents, mineral spirits and VM&P naphtha at the top of their market. Producers of cleaners naphtha, who had given thought to the possibility of inroads of synthetic fabrics, found that their worries were groundless, and have had a stable market, heavy with high sales. The insecticide market, which doubled itself two weeks ago, still has benzol, mineral spirits, partial aromatics, toluol and xylol producers working overtime to keep production ahead of sales.

What appears to be a new trend on the part of buyers to stock up during the off-season on microcrystalline products has helped to buoy up a market that usually realizes a slump at this time of year. Producers have noted that a continuation of this trend would be an asset to the market, acting as a leveler of the usually sporadic peaks and valleys. Paraffin also has had its leveler for the summer slump in the climbing sales of cold drink wax containers. However, things are still rather tight, and the market is highly competitive.

Lighter fractions are going through the anticipated quiet summer. Movement is virtually isolated to the transportation of butane and propane supplies to underground storage units in preparation for the heavy fall season.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 4 1954
104.32	104.32	104.32	104.42

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Regularity of sales, in keeping with the trend set two weeks ago and also with the pattern laid during the month of April, has continued through the past week. Earlier large scale buying on the part of domestic industry was primarily responsible for the stability of the market, it was reported. Some sources spoke of inroads brought about by the presence on the market of cheap material brought from behind the Iron Curtain. However, the presence of the imported product has not been made apparent in either sales, production or price changes.

Heptane—Through the week the outlook for sales of both heptane and hexane has remained somewhat vague, particularly in regard to soybean crush. If meal demands hold up, on the basis of military and government demands, one source noted, the situation would be expected to clarify itself. However, it was generally agreed that there is no sign of such a clarification in the immediate future. Prices remained unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—Sales are still climbing as seasonal buying by contractors and home-owners continues apace. Most producers, in anticipation of the market, had large inventories and supply is still good. The heavy buying of the home-owners market was said to have acted as a stabilizer to the usually variable seasonal market that has been, in the past, nearly completely dependent upon the buying of the construction industry. Though competition was heavy in most areas, volume sales served to offset it somewhat. Quotations remained unchanged.

Partial Aromatics—Sales were at a peak for this product. Seasonal sales to insecticide manufacturers have been climbing steadily and industrial use has also been on the upswing. The later, reflecting a trend toward partial aromatics and away from the more expensive full aromatics, has been noted for the past few years, it was reported. Production remained on a good level, while sales promised a continued climb. There was no change in quotations.

Toluol—The market for this product remained steady this week, it was reported, with production also remaining a nonvariable. Both government and industrial buying remained unmoved from their levels of the past few months. Though there have been, through the months, minor upswings, buying has, for the most part, stood slightly behind production. There have been no changes in quotations.

Xylol—The sudden climb in the insecticide market two weeks ago was still making itself felt throughout the industry this past week. Sales remained up and production was still struggling with the immensity of its task. Industry spokesmen stated that their expression of faith in continued high production through the lean months had paid off when the sudden change in the market had taken place. The insecticide market, within a matter of ten days, doubled itself. In spite of the swift change, quotations have remained the same.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 21 totaled 279,018,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 278,208,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 810,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,278,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 468,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The inroads of hot weather disuse were apparent last week, it was reported. In spite of an occasional cold weather snap through the month, sales have remained stalled within the expected summertime hiatus. The movement of butane and propane supplies from production areas to more permanent underground storage areas has been constant and is expected to continue through the summer months. There has been no variation in quotations.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Buyers appeared to be stocking up early this year with their eyes to the expected fall climb in sales. The result has been a leveling of sales through the spring months, a period that usually opens the seasonal summer slump. Feelings in the industry are that if the off-season buying were to continue it might tend to level out the market throughout the year. There was no change in quotations.

Paraffin — This market has remained fairly tight, though sales have slid a bit owing to the seasonal decline in demand. This decline has kept paraffin beneath its winter sales in spite of rising wax container sales. Industry spokesmen ascribed this to the fact that where, originally, wax containers were nearly exclusively a summertime product, they at present have year-round sales value. This is due, the spokesmen said, to the introduction of the frozen food container market and other uses and innovations. On the whole, market balance during the week has been good and some producers said that commitments were being met as rapidly as material was available for sale. No price revisions were announced this week.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil — A rise in crude oil consumption and export over last month of 20,000 barrels daily has been forecast for June by the Bureau of Mines. The monthly figure will be 6,540,000 barrels as compared with the May figure of 6,520,000 barrels. The forecast included estimates of total gasoline demand of 120,500,000 barrels in June, a gasoline yield of 44.5 percent, and total crude runs of 7,190,000 barrels daily.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Lacquer diluents and light paint thinners witnessed heavy seasonal demand with supplies adequate to meet present requirements. Listings were firm and unchanged at 20.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Esso Executive Vice-President

William Naden has been elected executive vice-president of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York. A director of the company since 1946 and a vice-president since 1950, Mr. Naden succeeds Marion W. Boyer who has been elected a director of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

Lithium Soap Royalties Cut

Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, licensor for the Earle patents, recently announced a 50 percent cut in royalties on lithium base greases. In terms of lithium stearate soap, this amounts to a substantial reduction in grease costs, according to Foote.

American Firm to Develop Oil Resources in Argentina

A contract for petroleum exploration and development has been signed by the Argentine government and Compania California Argentina de Petroleo, S. A., wholly-owned subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California, the Department of Commerce reported last week.

The contract is to run for forty years with an automatic extension for five years at the company's option. It covers exploration and development by the company of a 50,000 square kilometer tract in the southwest corner of Santa Cruz territory.

The oil and gas produced, except as specified, is to be sold to YPF, the state-owned petroleum entity, for a price equivalent to posted east Texas field prices for similar gravity oil less 5 percent. The contract provides for the company to export excess oil when the nation's demand is met.

Net proceeds are to be divided equally with the government. Upon termination of the contract, title to all machinery, equipment, and installations in the contract area will revert to the state.

Trade Briefs

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has named George T. Piercy general manager of its supply department.

Standard Oil Foundation, Inc. (Indiana), has granted $150,000 to the state association of private colleges in fourteen states.

Ethyl Corporation, New York, has introduced a new "Ethyl" antiknock compound for motor fuels, to be known as "Motor Plus."

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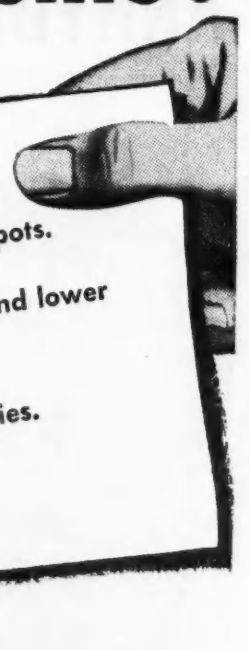

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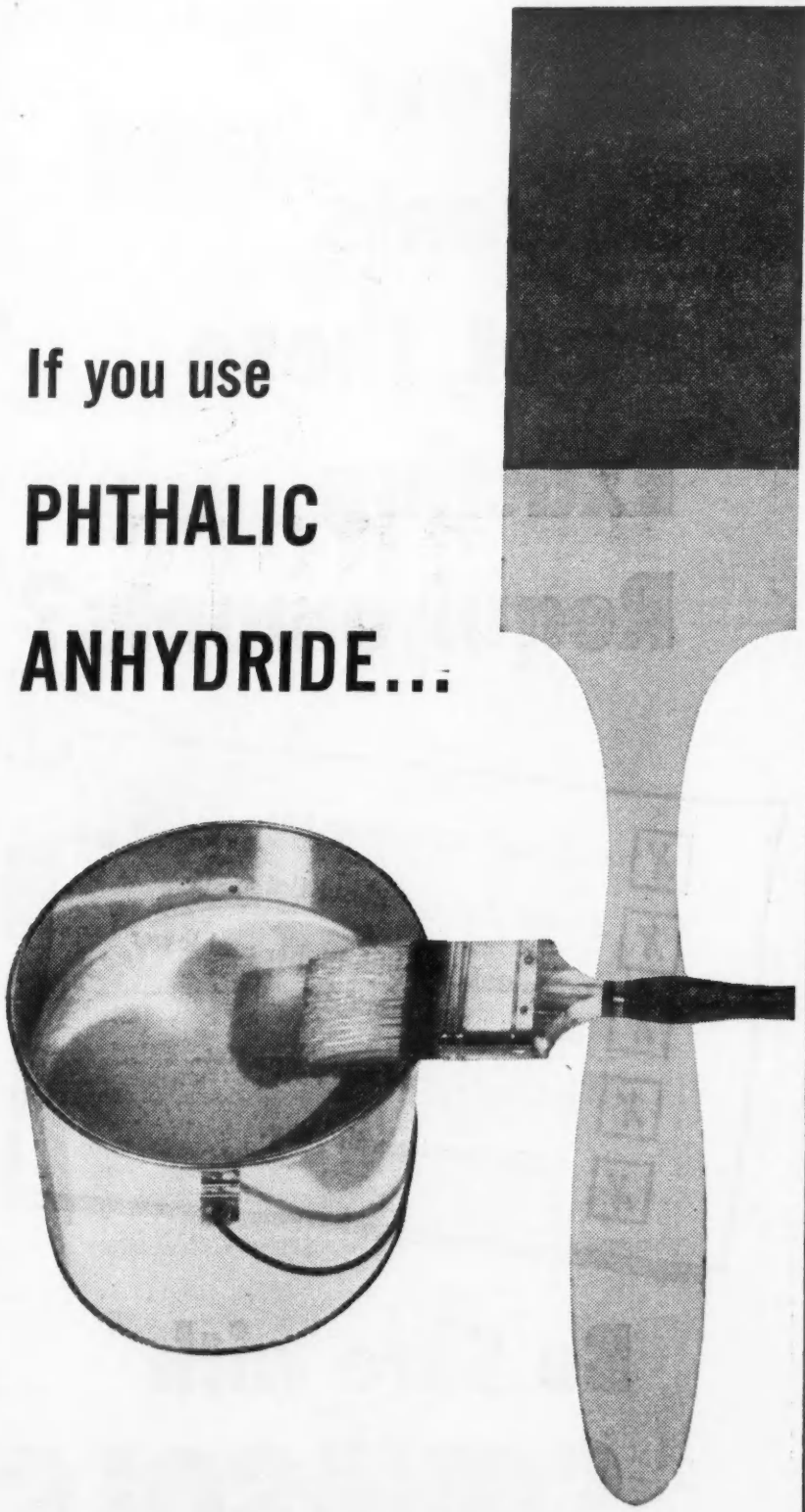

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Coal Chemicals

Tricresyl phosphate and resin grades of cresylic acid, were advanced as announced the previous week, USP grade phenol was increased in accordance with the announcement and became effective last week. Technical grades were also increased in all quarters. In the cresols market the price changes noted previously have been made by all producers. Xylenol fractions with a boiling range of 7° to 9° C., dry at or below 227° C. were increased 10 cents per gallon, effective last week. m-p-Cresol also advanced 1½ cents per pound.

The benzol market was firm at most points with the automobile industry supporting demand substantially. Producers were keeping a wary eye on the labor situation in this industry. Creosote activity remained at an even keel. Production volume for crude naphthalene material maintained a high rate. Imported material was moving to fill old contract schedules.

Plenty of toluol was available as steel continued to produce at record rates. Firm buying interest was noted, chiefly from the automobile industry and allied manufacturers. Xylol producers described the supply situation as adequate, and demand as steady. In the intermediates market acetanilide suppliers stated that inquiries were being received in good numbers. A steady picture was seen for some time to come. Demand for m-chloroaniline held firm, but production was more than adequate, according to producers. Sales of b-naphthol picked up slightly in some quarters. Inventories were said to be very good. No major changes were noted in the phthalic anhydride market and sources related that a firm condition remained in effect. Tobias acid buying was constant, with inventories ample enough to meet demand.

Steel production during the week ending June 5 was scheduled to be at 96.7 percent of theoretical capacity, or an index rating of 145.3, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 2,334,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with actual output of 2,326,000 tons the previous week, 2,331,000 tons one month ago and 1,674,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—A satisfactory picture was noted over most of this market last week. Production was said to be keeping a good rate, while demand maintained a constant level similar to that of recent weeks. A good amount of diversification was noted in product usage, and some sources attributed the good market condition to this fact coupled with demand from automobile manufacturers.

Benzol producers stated that buying was on the upswing in the insecticide market. Material was moving at a steady rate from production to buyers' storage facilities. Another use of benzol, for styrene in the production of synthetic rubber and plastics was mentioned as a chief factor in the bright status in most of the benzol market. On the whole, most stocks were said to be ample, but no substantial surplus could be seen by producers. Prices were unchanged last week.

Coaltar—Demand for resale coaltar material was limited in most quarters, according to suppliers. The supply status was said to be fairly good. No price changes were listed.

Creosote—Activity remained at an even keel last week, as was the case for the past few months. Buying from railroad sources continued to keep the market moving along in a fair position. Production was described as satisfactory in most areas, although material was being stocked at a good rate. Sources stated that any new buying interest could be handled with little difficulty.

Consumers have been buying material as needed for treatment of railroad crossties, pole lines, and marine structures. Current development improvements in creosote have been noted with much interest throughout the industry, a source indicated. Quotations were unchanged.

Cresols—Previously announced price changes became effective last week. Consumer interest in the tar acids was such as to make sources increase technical and USP grades cresol 1½c. per pound. According to this move, the new technical grade listings are 13½c. per pound in tankcars, 14.8c. per pound in drum carlots, and 15.1c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities.

For the USP material the quotations were advanced to 14½c. per pound in tankcars, 15.8c. per pound in drum carlots, and 16.1c. per pound for less than carlots. All producers had indicated compliance with the changes, according to information available at press-time.

m-p-Cresol—An advance of 1½c. per pound was reported in this market last week. The new tankcar listing is 14½c. per pound, drums, carlots at 15.8c. per pound, and less carlots at a price of 16.1c. per pound.

Cresylic Acid—The new listings for several grades of resin and tricresyl phosphate material reported by one producer last week became effective last week. The increase in prices amounted to 10c. per gallon for the resin grade acid 50 percent above 207°C. For non-returnable drums, carlots, freight equalized, a schedule of $1.11 per gallon was quoted; and less carlots, same basis, $1.14 per gallon. The tankcar price is $1 per gallon.

The price changes did not affect the non-resin grade material running at 50 percent above 210°C., total range over 9°, which will maintain its present listing of 80c. per gallon in tankcars, 91c. in drum carlots, and 94c. in l.c.l. quantities. However cresylic from 204° to 207°C., resin grade, was advanced 15c. per gallon to a tankcar price of $1.10 per gallon. In returnable drums, carlots, freight equalized, the price is $1.03 per gallon; carlots, same basis, $1.08 per gallon.

Suppliers of ADF cresylic indicated that no price change was contemplated in compliance with the domestic alterations. Makers of petroleum cresylic acid also saw no changes in the offing. The tight situation prevalent in the market in the recent past was said to be about the same last week. All grades and fractions were receiving considerable inquiry, and buying was still far above production rates. Imported ADF cresylic acid held up well on the market scene, as European suppliers moved adequate amounts of material into this country.

Naphthalene—Production volume for crude material was maintaining a high rate, industry sources indicated last week. Demand, however, was still slightly greater, and a comparatively tight situation was in evidence in most quarters. Producers were watching the uneasy situation in the automobile industry with a wary eye, although most agreed it would be a while before any effect could be noticed in the industry.

Domestic buyers were resisting a market price of 7c. per pound, for imported material and importers were reluctant to release any material under this figure. A nominal listing of 6¾c. per pound was reported in most quarters. Old contract commitments were being filled, but new business was virtually absent.

Phenol—Last week the price for synthetic USP grade phenol was increased 1c. per pound for spot material, and effective July 1 for contract schedules. A

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending June 5, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,091,030
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,432,934
Benzol	gals.	3,771,846
Coaltar	gals.	17,300,615
Creosote oil	gals.	966,341
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,853,230
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	28,055
Toluol	gals.	740,900
Xylol	gals.	197,844

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207°C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 10c. per gal.
204° to 207°C., 15c. per gal.
Cresols, USP and technical grades, 1½c. per lb.
m-p-Cresol, 1½c. per lb.
Phenol, USP and technical grades, 1c. per lb.
Xylenol fractions, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., 10c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 4 1954
114.66	114.64	114.68	114.56

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

new tankcar price of 17c. per pound was listed. Quotations were 18¾c. per pound in carlots of drums and 19½c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities.

In the technical grades a similar change was announced by some producers. The 1c. per pound increase makes 90-92 percent material, drums, in carlots show a new listing of 16¾c. per pound, freight allowed, East of the Rockies, less carlots, same basis 17½c. per pound, and in tankcars 15c. per gallon. Grade 82-84 percent in drums, carlots, same basis shows a price of 16¼c. per pound, less carlots, same basis 17c. per pound, and in tankcars 14½c. per pound.

The 39-degree phenol price was unchanged. Trade sources indicated that demand held to a fairly good pace and overall business volume was considered quite good.

Toluol—As steel producers maintained a high production rate, toluol suppliers were assured of plenty of material to meet the firm buying interest noted in most quarters last week. The activity was attributed chiefly to the automobile industry, but various other consumers were buying good amounts of material. This added buying from other than automobile makers has served to strengthen the market position considerably, despite the uneasy labor situation prevalent in the automobile industry.

Xylenols—Along with the other tar acid changes which became effective last week some of the xylenol listings were altered. The grade with a dry point 227°C. or below was up to $1 per gallon in tankcars, $1.11 in drum carlots, and $1.14 per gallon in l.c.l. quantities.

Quotations for the material with a boiling range from 7° to 9°C., but dry above 227°C. remained unchanged at 85c. per gallon in tankcars, 96c. per gallon in carlots of drums, and 99c. per gallon in less than carlots.

Xylol—Adequate supplies of material were reported available to handle consumer requirements. Consumers showed good buying interest in most areas. As in the case of toluol, the high steel production rate has placed plenty of material in suppliers' hands. There were no changes in prices last week.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Producers noted good buying interest in this material during past weeks. Inventories were said to be adequate, and a fairly stable market was in evidence with no price changes.

o-Anisidine—Demand from dyestuff intermediates continued to hold a fair pace last week, according to industry sources. Sales to textile goods manufacturers helped to firm the market somewhat. Stocks were described as adequate by producers. It was expected that the fall clothing season, for which manufacturers are preparing at the present time, will assist o-anisidine producers in maintaining a good market picture for some time to come.

p-Anisidine — Business maintained a steady level last week. Production kept ahead of demand by a good rate. Interest was maintained by textile producers to a large degree. No changes were noted in prices during the past week.

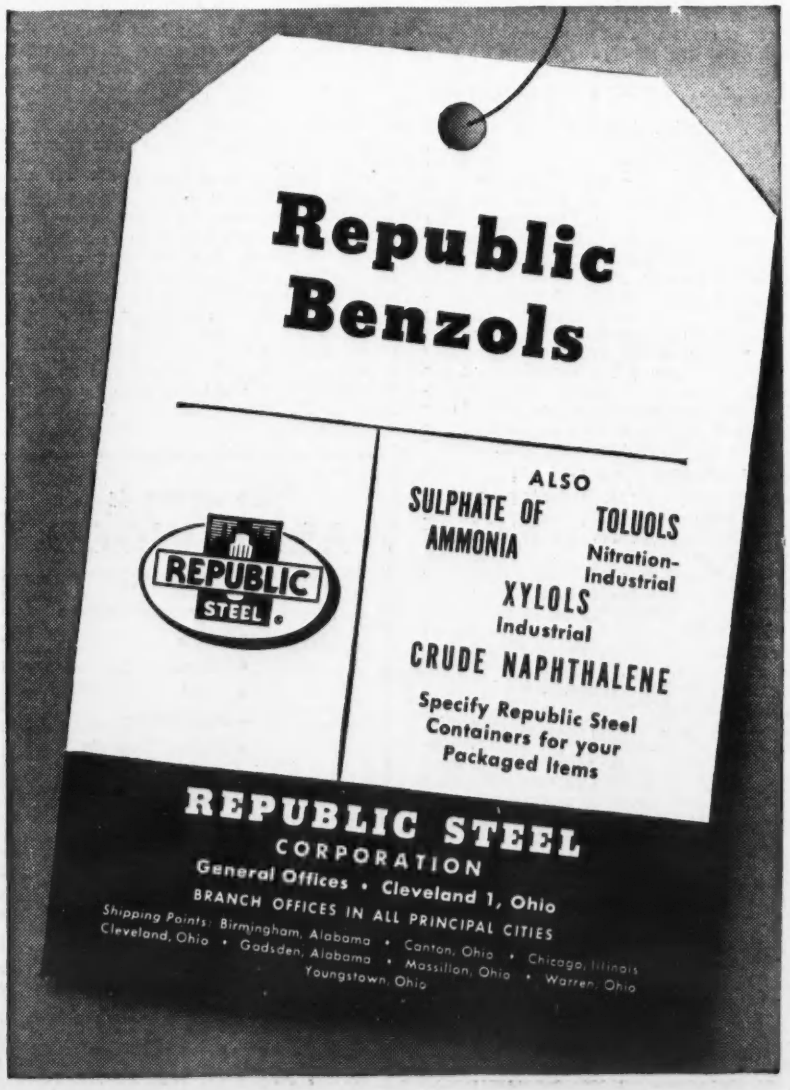
m-Chloroaniline—Producers related that demand for this material was steady, but by no means exceeding production. Sales held up over the past few months in accordance with general business levels.

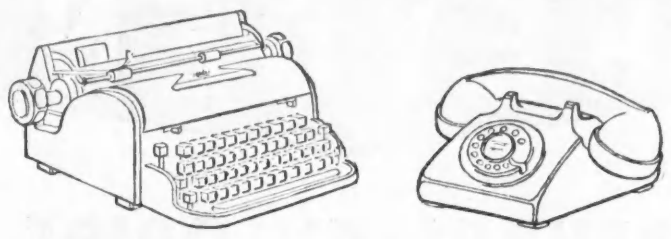
o-Dichlorobenzene—The situation was described as tight in most quarters. Material was moving at a good rate. Consumers kept an active interest, particularly for material used in engine cleaning. No price changes were noted. Industry sources expressed the opinion that present market conditions would be maintained for some time to come.

Monochlorobenzene — Producers cited the slight upswing in DDT exports as a good factor in this market over the past few weeks. Domestic demand was about the same, with a steady movement in some areas. On the whole, consumers were buying with some caution and filling immediate needs. No price alterations were noted in this market.

Phthalic Anhydride—No major changes were noted in this market. Industry sources indicated that a firm market situation remained, with an eye toward what is happening in the automobile industry. The unsettled labor situation there might cutback some new car production, which in turn would affect steel and other products, one industry source indicated. A tight condition existed between supply and demand, with inquiries coming from other industries as well as the automobile makers. No other cutbacks were being considered and prices were unchanged.

Tobias Acid—Interest from dyestuff intermediate use was steady, with inventories adequate to handle any added inquiries. Prices were unchanged.





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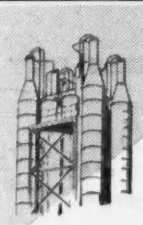

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Chemical P.A.'s Told Custom Output Factors

—Continued from page 5

uct can be made on existing equipment and what "out-of-pocket" expenses (raw materials costs, direct labor, cost of scientific know-how, laboratory control and development) are involved.

If these "out-of-pocket" expenses for the finished product or for an ingredient raw material or intermediate pull the total costs up to within striking range of the purchase price on the outside, Mr. Firebaugh contended that in that case it is better to buy the material than to manufacture it oneself. He cited an instance in Ciba's own manufacturing operations where the company management decided to buy as a raw material an intermediate only one step removed from the finished product.

Speed is of the essence in marketing a new drug for which a known demand exists, Mr. Firebaugh declared. He felt that it is infinitely better to get the product on the market swiftly, regardless of cost, than to delay and be beaten out by the competition while all stages of a manufacturing process are being worked out. He conceded, however, that later on, when the pace of competition steps up, this short-cut can be a decided handicap.

Buying vs. Manufacturing Oneself

E. H. Doht, vice-president in charge of purchasing for Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., pointed out that it may be best to buy chemicals for resale "when the volume is small, when there is an exclusive patent, when the market is promising but capital expense is large, and when there is little chance of being a low cost producer."

The purchase of chemical raw materials may be the best course, he said, when these products are already on the market, when other companies have the know-how to make certain items, when an unusual degree of purity is required and when buying intermediates can save time and money.

On the other hand, he went on, manufacturing of chemicals for sale on the open market may be regarded as generally preferable to purchasing "when a new potentially large item is in the offing, when an item fits in well with existing manufacturing abilities, when a special purity is required by the customer and when it is possible to capitalize on research findings."

Finally, Mr. Doht declared, "manufacturing raw materials may be the most profitable when they are bases for several existing products, when they could become broad bases for new products and when the raw material can be derived from a basic chemical already being used by the company."

F. G. Schmitt, director of purchasing for the chemical division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., suggested that the time may have arrived "when not only does everybody sell for his company, but also that everybody buys for his company." He indicated that, perhaps, "the purchasing agent's job is finding a way to get the best from all these efforts."

"With the ever-widening technical character of the chemical industry, and its many, many opportunities," Mr. Schmitt asked, "is it possible that there is greater chance than ever that a specific need for supplier technical support will go unnoticed unless a greater effort is made by purchasing agents, to find it, to publicize it, and to stimulate people to work on it?"

Protection Under Drug Act

In a discussion of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act of 1938, James G. Flanagan, vice-president and general counsel for S. B. Penick & Co., New York, asserted that a drug manufacturer gets little if any, protection under the law against penalties for contamination, adulteration and mislabeling. On the other hand, he pointed out, a wholesaler who ships out the same package he receives, without changing either its contents or label, is protected under the act.

According to the act, Mr. Flanagan said, the buyer is protected if the material received in good faith is from a named person residing in the United States. This protection, he added, is not provided on goods received from someone not residing in this country. Thus, the buyer is not protected on imported goods.

However, he went on to note that court decisions in 1946 interpret the law in such a way that unless the product is received and sold in the original containers, the buyer is not protected. Any buyer who receives the goods and repackages it under his own label, or processes it in any way, loses this protection, he said.

Implied in purchase contracts, Mr. Flanagan concluded, is a marketability warranty. A seller is obligated to supply a drug conforming to official USP or NF specifications if sold under the name of the official product, he said, adding that this must be done even if the official USP or NF designations are omitted.

The group elected G. C. Fordyce, assistant director of purchases for American Cyanamid Company, New York, as general chairman. New general vice-chairman is S. E. Spencer, jr., purchasing agent for Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chairman of the group's pharmaceutical and fine chemicals section is R. G. Weigel, manager of drug and chemical purchases for Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. J. W. McKinney, assistant division purchasing agent for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., was elected chairman of the heavy and industrial chemicals section.

Named secretary of the group was A. T. Ericson, assistant division purchasing agent for Cyanamid's Lederle Laboratories Division, Pearl River, N. Y. Treasurer is J. W. McNeil, purchasing agent for the industrial products division of B. F. Goodrich Company, Marietta, Ohio.

The chemical P. A.'s fixed the dates of their 1956 mid-year meetings. The first parley will take place in Chicago on January 24th, and the second will take place a week later, January 31st, in New York.

ADM Unveils New Facility

—Continued from page 5

of the oils, or their fatty acids, by metallic sodium obtained from the Ashtabula plant of National Distillers Products Corporation.

Slated for production in the near future are several alcohols of both composite and high purity types which have never before been commercially available, ADM officials said. The new materials will range from thin liquids to dense solids, melting as high as 170 degrees Fahrenheit. They were said to represent carbon chains ranging from eight to twenty-two carbon atoms with molecular weights up to 326.

End-uses for these alcohols, it was stated, are many and varied, with new applications being constantly developed. Immediate large-volume markets exist in synthetic detergents, vinyl plasticizers, chemicals and synthetic waxes. Glycerine and sodium hydroxide are byproducts of the operation.

Sparkman Trust Law Bill

—Continued from page 4

has some merit on its face, but, at the same time, it has some undesirable aspects that must be considered. For example, failure of the commission to act unfavorably on a merger notice within the required period might be interpreted to mean commission approval when this was not intended.

He also expressed opposition to any requirement that the commission issue licenses or certificates of approval of mergers before they become effective.

The chairman testified that a fairly large number of recent mergers are being given active scrutiny by the commission. The investigations are being made by a task force in the commission set up recently for this purpose. He said that attention is being directed at the mergers that count the most in terms of economic impact. He would give no further details, however.

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• Tar Bases (Pyridine)
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• Crude Still Residue
OTHER PRODUCTS
Merchant Pig Iron
Magnetite Ore Concentrates
Foundry, Metallurgical and Industrial Coke
ALAN WOOD STEEL COMPANY
Coke and Chemicals Division
Conshohocken, Pa.

Management Parley to Probe Production Forecasts, Plans

Four company case studies in production forecasting, planning and control will highlight an American Management Association special conference on that subject June 13 and 14 at the Commodore hotel, New York.

Representatives of General Electric Company, Syracuse, N. Y., American Machine & Foundry Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., and Walter Kidde Company, Belleville, N. J., will describe their methods, illustrating forecasting, planning, and control for continuous production, job shop, processing, and intermittent production firms. The second day of the conference will be devoted to discussion of functions closely related to production and how they affect and are affected by it. Areas to be covered are sales forecasting, purchasing, traffic and warehousing, materials handling and industrial engineering.

At the first day panel, Jerome E. Plitt, manager of production planning and inventory control for Lederle, will explain how his firm has kept its production control flexible to allow for new wonder drugs and similar contingencies. Harry S. Mann, works manager for Walter Kidde & Co., will discuss production teamwork in a plant that combines mass production, job shop operation and processing. The production viewpoint on sales forecasting will be presented the second day by David R. Clare, production superintendent, Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.

California Research Group Elects Steering Committee

William M. Clines, of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, was elected chairman of the steering committee of the Chemical Market Research Group of Southern California at a recent symposium. Robert L. Vignolo of Baker Castor Oil Company was elected vice-chairman.

Also elected to the committee were:—J. Till NeVille, Mefford Chemical Company; William Dehn, Monsanto Chemical Company; Warren A. Peters, jr., General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and Homer L. White, ex officio, Dow Chemical Company.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, methyl, absolute, C.P., for period from Aug. 1, 1955 thru July 31, 1956, inv. 57, June 30, Atomic Energy Commission, P.O. Box 969, Paducah, Ky.

Aureomycin hydrochloride, 200 lbs., inv. 151, June 7, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Contracting Office, American Lake, Wash.

Chlorine, liquid, for period from July 1, 1955 thru June 30, 1956, inv. 503-851, June 14, Interior Dept., Bureau of Reclamation, Rio Grande Project, 211 U. S. Court House, El Paso, Tex.

Gas, propane, as required during the fiscal year 1956, inv. 224, June 16, Camp Detrich Chem. Corps, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Frederick, Md.; 100 lb. cylinders, bottled, propane gas, for period from July 1, 1955 thru June 30, 1956, inv. 180, June 14, Contracting Officer, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; 5,500 gals. butane gas, inv. 2-6676, June 13, Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Penitentiary, Associate Warden, Atlanta, Ga.; propane gas, as required during the fiscal year 1956, inv. 5, June 10, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Contracting Officer, Jefferson Barracks 23, Mo.

Germicide, calionic alkyl-dimethlybenzylammonium chloride base, 1,000 gals., inv. 219, June 15, Camp Detrich Chem. Corps, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Frederick, Md.

Methylene chloride, 1,200 gals. tech. or paint remover grade, for use in cleaning ink from intalgio plates, inv. 178, June 14, Treasury Dept., Bureau of Engraving & Printing, 14th & C Sts., S W., Washington 25, D. C.

Paint, 24, 768 qts. synthetic gloss enamel, inv. 1019, June 30, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; latex base paints, white and light tints, for period from July 1, 1955 thru Dec. 31, 1955, inv. 12766, June 14, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Denver Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.; 215 gals. paint drier liquid, 957 gals. exterior, trim paint, 60 gals. interior, flat oil paint, 400 gals. resin-base emulsion, interior paint, 208 gals. lacquer spraying, 6,000 lbs. pigment paste-in-oil, inv. 3G-62058, June 9, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Rock salt, as required during the fiscal year 1956, inv. 6, June 10, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Contracting Officer, Jefferson Barracks 23, Mo.

Trisodium phosphate, for period of six months from July 1, 1955, inv. NY-3J-63149, June 14, Gen. Services Adm., Region 2, Business Service Center, 250 Hudson St., N. Y., N. Y.

Diamond Alkali Integrates

—Continued from page 5

better service for customers in handling their orders and inquiries.

C. C. Stark, general manager for Buckeye Soda at Painesville since 1927, has been transferred to Diamond's national headquarters in Cleveland. C. W. Turner, manager of detergent specialty sales for Diamond, will also be responsible for selling Buckeye products. He will be assisted by Mr. Stark, who has been appointed to the newly-created position of assistant manager, detergent specialty sales.

T. B. Williams, who has been assistant manager of Buckeye Soda since 1937, now becomes staff assistant to T. J. O'Brien, office manager of Diamond's Painesville works. In his new position, Mr. Williams will look after Diamond's real estate interests, which have increased substantially over the past years. He will also handle special assignments for M. O. Kirp, works manager.

Textile Institute's Research Director Is Dr. Wakeham

Dr. Helmut Wakeham has been appointed director of Research of the Textile Research Institute, according to the institute, which also announced that Dr. Howard J. White, jr., associate director of research, has been assigned responsibility for the institute's educational program which is carried out jointly with Princeton University.

Dr. Wakeham has previously worked with Standard Oil Company of California, the southern regional research laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, and the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va. He joined the staff of the institute in 1949.

Dr. White has been a senior scientist at the institute since 1947, and has directed the work of the dyeing research project since its inception in 1948. He was made associate director of research in 1954.

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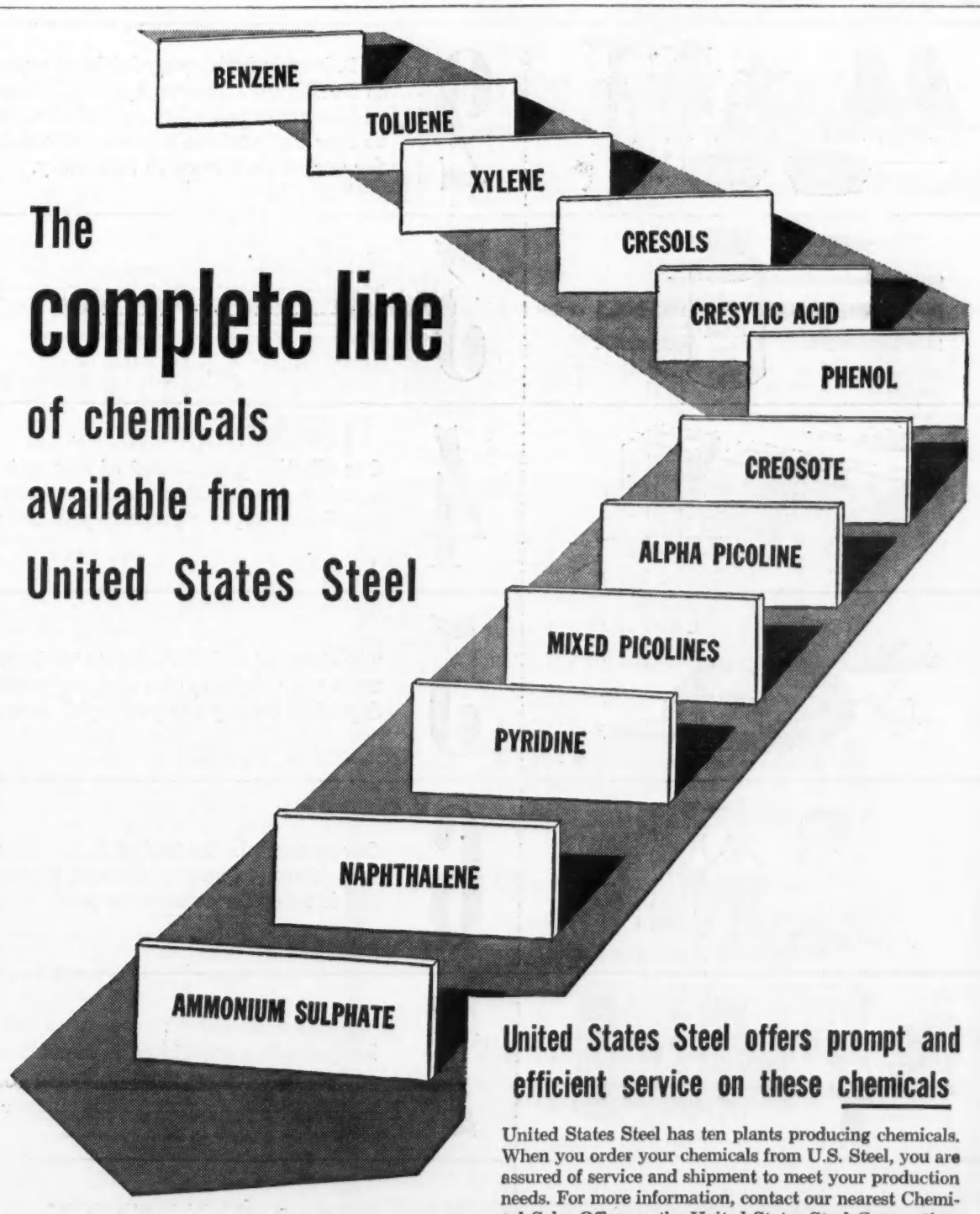

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A NEW MOTION PICTURE, "The Waiting Harvest," tells the complete story of the participation of U.S. Steel in the field of chemicals. It is available on request in 16 or 35 mm film from Film Distribution Center, United States Steel Corporation, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

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1

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2

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3

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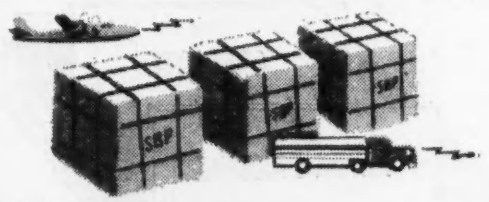
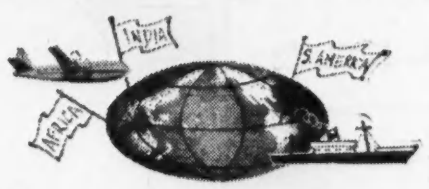


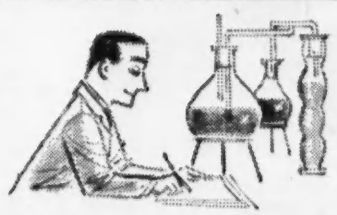
4

Our effective procurement of raw materials and diligent chemical research assure our customers of adequate and continuing supplies so they can properly plan their marketing programs.



5

The chemical and clinical data we have on file in Washington enables us to use *a choice of raw material sources for* RESERPINE. We are not dependent on any one geographic area for our crude Rauwolfia.



6

Our research in the field of Rauwolfia alkaloids is continuing. One new alkaloid, Raunormine, has been announced and is ready for commercial production.

7

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Basic Products for the Pharmaceutical Industry

Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

There were no price changes in drugs or fine chemicals last week. Memorial Day traditionally heralds the approach of Summer and the resultant slowup in both drugs production and sales. Last week's lack of activity seemed to bear this out.

Of considerable interest in the trade was the recent announcement of the first successful use of a steroid compound as a surgical anesthetic. Discovery of the anesthetic effects of the compound named, reportedly will open up an entirely new field of steroid research and offered hope of even broader medical applications in the future. To date the compound has been successfully used in some surgical operations and was said to offer several advantages over customary anesthetics used. Among the advantages claimed were:—a greater margin of safety; easier control of the patient during surgical operations; and faster and easier recovery with no toxic or hormonal side effects.

Citric acid and the tartrates were moving at a good rate of demand. Consumption of citric acid in recent years has become more diversified with the result that its use is heavy the year-round. During the Summer months, inquiry from soft drink manufacturers swells consumption appreciably. The current market was very firm with supplies running apace of demand. Inquiry for the tartrates was also higher, in line with its use in soft drink manufacture.

Lanolin continued to move at generally satisfactory levels. Despite the fact that wool production in this country continues to slump, thus causing a reduction in amount of domestic lanolin available, supplies from abroad have been sufficient to make up any deficit. The result has been an adequate supply of lanolin and the maintenance of steady prices. The government has not figured as a lanolin buyer of any importance for some time, it was said although overall consumption in civilian lines appears to have increased slightly due to the rise in popularity of lanolin based, aerosol-packaged hair sprays and other cosmetic preparations.

Citric Acid—Demand for citric acid was reportedly running at excellent seasonal levels. Not only are the soft drinks and preserves manufacturers taking a substantial quantity but other industrial uses were holding up well. Citric acid is being used increasingly in the plasticizer field as well as in metal plating. All in all, the outlook, consumptionwise, was for citric acid to continue in heavy volume with beverage manufacture a particularly heavy outlet during the warm weather months. Prices were quite stable and expected to hold firm in the immediate future.

Diethylistilbestrol — Demand for this hormone continued quiet. Consumption of diethylstilbestrol in human medicine is small, on the whole, while there have been no further announced developments in its use as a stock feed supplement. Last year, a major producer of diethylstilbestrol announced that experimentation in the use of diethylstilbestrol as a growth promoter in feeder cattle had shown promising results. The outlook, at the time, was that diethylstilbestrol might prove successful as an important growth stimulator when added to stock feeds on a commercial basis. The current supply was adequate while prices were steady.

Lanolin — Demand for lanolin was reported to be at good levels. Overall consumption of lanolin has been stepped up in recent years, particularly in the cosmetics field as a result of the growth in the use of aerosal hair sprays and related products. Supplies were adequate to cover consumer needs and expected to continue. Prices were firm.

Menthol—The market in natural, Brazilian menthol was weaker last week. Consumer demand was seasonally slow and only the high prices asked for Japanese menthol and the relatively high levels at which synthetic, laevo menthol is offered, have kept Brazilian menthol prices at their current level, according to some trade sources.

Traditionally, consumption of menthol, particularly, the natural, slumps during the warm weather months. One of the largest consuming outlets for natural menthol is the drugs industry and it will be some time before manufacturers start to build up inventories to carry them through this winter's production operations.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(1926—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 4 1954
67.16	67.16	67.18	70.99

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Mercurials — Despite a continued decline in quicksilver quotations, mercury salt prices remained unchanged. It was conceivable that if quicksilver prices go down far enough, mercurials producers will lower current market prices. Just at what price level this might happen could not be determined at this time. Current stocks of mercury salts have been made from high priced quicksilver and producers would have to clear out this material prior to any contemplation of reduction, it was said.

Demand for mercurials from paint and agricultural chemical makers was good with supplies adequate and expected to continue ample.

Molasses—A seasonally moderate feed molasses demand prevailed at most points during the week ending May 31, 1955. Prices for cane blackstrap remained unchanged at all terminals, as buying continued on a hand-to-mouth basis. Citrus molasses prices increased $2.50 per ton at Auburndale, Bartow and Tampa—from $15 to $17.50. The citrus molasses production season is near completion, leaving very little inventory at most Florida points. Strong demand continued for citrus molasses.

Final production of Cuban high-test molasses amounted to 197,300,000 gallons, according to trade sources, with the possibility that an additional quantity of high-test may yet be produced.

Molasses use in ethyl alcohol production increased during March, amounting to 3,800,000 gallons. Total molasses usage for this purpose during the first quarter of 1955 was 11,000,000 gallons, 2,400,000 more than during the same period of 1954. Ethyl alcohol production was up over a million gallons from February, and stocks declined 2,600,000.

Reserpine — Demand for this alkaloid was reportedly running at steady levels. Prices were unchanged and supplies adequate as a result of the utilization of other species of rauwolfia other than serpentina, which continued in short supply. It was understood that producers of reserpine have been extracting reserpine along with literally dozens of other alkaloids from rauwolfia plant species grown in South America and elsewhere. Competition among reserpine producers has intensified considerably since its initial commercial introduction less than a year ago. Prices have declined to less than half of original quotations and the possibility that competition might force a further lowering of current levels was conceivable, it was said.

Rutin—Demand for rutin was reportedly at steady levels. Supplies were ample with producers believed to have sufficient raw materials to maintain production at satisfactory levels. Prices were firm.

Silver Salts—Despite a ¼c. per ounce advance in silver bullion last week, the silver salts held unchanged. Any further advance in the metal, however, would quite likely result in further revisions in the salts prices. Demand for silver cyanide and nitrate was routine with supplies ample for current needs.

Tartrates — Demand for the tartrates was moving seasonally good. Cream of tartar and tartaric acid are used in the manufacture of soft drinks, particularly the latter. Current rate of demand for tartaric acid was expected to hold for the immediate future, at least while cream was moving at a good rate into routine outlets such as baking powder and confectionary. Supplies were in fairly good shape with no difficulties in meeting consumer needs reported. Prices continued to hold very firmly with no immediate change anticipated. The price of argols remains quite high, according to reports, with Europe a heavy buyer, thus limiting the amount of argols available for sale to consumers in this country.

Theobromine — The market continued firm in face of high production costs. The principle raw material from which theo-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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bromine is extracted has been cacao. This material has advanced to very high price levels as a result of reduced crop yields at origin and a subsequent rise in the market there. Theobromine alkaloid prices were unchanged with the alkaloid holding at a low of $3.75 per pound. One producer reported that he had moved his price up 50c. per pound, but this did not affect the market, on the whole. Demand for theobromine was at fair levels, consumers having bought very heavily just prior to the last price advance. As a result, inventories were reportedly substantial.

Botanicals

Last week was uneventful in botanicals. Buying has seasonally slowed with consumers buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. The trade was marking time awaiting the new crop of which only a small part has come into the market here. Weather conditions in growing areas have been satisfactory, on the whole, and expectations were that supplies would be ample in most items.

Peeling of cascara sagrada bark is late this year as a result of excessively wet conditions earlier this Spring. No difficulty has been encountered, however, in meeting domestic consumer needs to date and although collections have had a delayed start, they are expected to come up to par later in the season. One item, collection of which is eagerly anticipated, is lobelia herb. There has been a severe shortage of the herb as a result of the drought last year and carryover stocks are non-existent.. Senega root collections have been held back by wet weather conditions in the Northwest earlier this Spring. The precipitation in that area to date has established some kind of a record, although collections of the root were currently underway.

In imported botanicals, there appeared to be no change from the preceding week. Dealers here were hopeful that collections from Central Europe might improve both quality-wise as well as in quantity. In recent years it has been growing increasingly difficult to get high quality botanicals from Central Europe. Unsettled conditions, conscription, drought and the regimentation of labor into more productive employment has played havoc with collections.

A number of items from that area which are currently in tight supply included white squill, juniper berries and Spanish saffron. In the case of Juniper berries some dealers complained of the low quality material being offered in recent years. Stocks currently on hand consist of a good deal of low quality berries, which are unacceptable to some large volume users. Spanish saffron was in rather tight supply, although available and high priced. Drought conditions were also responsible for curtailing yield with the crop only nominal compared to previous years.

Rauwolfia Serpentina Root—Stocks remain tight with virtually all root coming in already contracted for. The new crop season was said to be starting up in India and some improvement in supply was anticipated both as a result of increases in yield and limited relaxation of current regulations controlling rauwolfia exports by the Indian government. It was recently reported that Indian dealers in rauwolfia serpentina roots now are permitted to export up to 80 percent of the proved certified stocks which each dealer had in his possession on March 7.

Dealers in rauwolfia canescens and

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other species of rauwolfia will be allowed to export up to the entire certified quantity which each dealer had in stock on that date.

Current prices in the spot market ranged from $200 to $300 per pound depending upon seller's ideas and quantities involved.

Stavesacre Seed—A new use for this bontanical was recently brought to light. Minute amounts of stavesacre, incorporated into pills, and taken internally, were said to somehow stop mosquitos from biting the user. The product, which has been tried in Florida, was effective in a high percentage of cases, it was reported. In the usage described, stavesacre is absorbed through the tongue and mucous membranes. The nature of the reaction was unknown. Stavesacre has had limited usage in clinical applications, heretofore. This latest use could boost consumption, if no difficulties are encountered through its prolonged use.

Farina Vitamin Enrichment Standards Modified by FDA

Standards for enriched farina were modified last week by the Food and Drug Administration with respect to the amounts of vitamins required to be contained in the product. The amendment becomes effective June 14.

As modified, requirements for enriched farina now state that it must contain in each pound not less than two milligrams and not more than 2.5 milligrams of thiamine, but not less than 1.2 milligrams and not more than 1.5 milligrams of riboflavin, not less than 16 millgrams and not more than 20 milligrams of niacin or niacinamide, and not less than 13 milligrams of iron.

Dow Int'l Opens Tokyo Office: Clack Is Manager

The opening of a new sales office in Tokyo, Japan, has been announced by Dow Chemical International, Ltd. The new branch will service the entire Far Eastern area, including Japan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, India and Taiwan. It will also service Australia and New Zealand. H. Lee Clack, associated with Dow for thirteen years and formerly branch office manager in Montevideo, Uruguay, has been appointed manager.

Oakite Forms Export Unit

Oakite Products, Inc., has announced the formation of an export division to handle the distribution of products in Latin America and overeas. Harry V. Kerker, a member of the firm for the past twelve years, has been appointed manager, with offices at the company's headquarters in New York.

McKesson Ad Post to Killeffer

Robert A. Killeffer has been appointed to a newly created position of chemical advertising manager of the chemical department of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. His headquarters will be in the company's home office, New York. Mr. Killeffer was formerly advertising manager of the manufacturers and metal chemicals departments of American Cyanamid Company, New York.

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LEAD TETRA-ACETATE	80-90% active, wet with acetic acid	Pilot
OXAMIDE	M.P.=419°C (lit.)	Pilot
SUCCINYL CHLORIDE	M.P.=17-18°C	Pilot
TEREPHTHALYL CHLORIDE	M.P.=81-83°C	Research
BETA-2-THIENYLALANINE	M.P.=243-245°C	Research
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Columbia Pharmacy College Selects Two Board Members

Columbia University College of Pharmacy has elected William J. Schieffelin, 3rd, vice-president of Schieffelin & Co., New York, and Dr. Frederick F. Yonkman, vice-president in charge of research for Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., to its board of trustees.

Mr. Schieffelin is the sixth generation of his family to serve as a member of the board of the college. He is the great-great-great grandson of Henry Hamilton Shieffelin, who was one of the founders of the college when it was organized in 1829. Dr. Yonkman joined Ciba as chief pharmacologist in 1944, and became research vice-president in 1953.

Bristol-Myers Promotes Two

N. Dale Johnson and Charles A. Lee have been appointed division sales managers of Bristol-Myers Products Division of Bristol-Myers Company, New York. Mr. Johnson, originally a salesman in the West Virginia territory, will make his headquarters in Philadelphia and have supervision over the mid-Atlantic division. Mr. Lee, originally a salesman in the Los Angeles territory, will make his headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, and will direct the east central division.

Bio-Basic Is Organized; Will Offer Product Line

Bio-Basic Inc., New York, has been organized as a research and manufacturing company. Bio-Basic plans a diversified line of products, as well as a consultation service. The company will emphasize application of the latest research to products and problems of a biological background. Two products that will be manufactured in the near future will be a medicated skin preparation and a fertilizing formula.

Clarence Morgan Appoints Gauer

Clarence Morgan, Inc., Chicago, has appointed Joseph A. Gauer to its staff as a specialist in vegetable gums, sodium benzoate, waxes, fatty acids and chemicls. Mr. Gauer represented Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, in the middle west for twenty-five years. He is a past president of both the Chicago Drug & Chemical Association and the Chicago Perfumery, Soap & Extract Association.

Solvay Names J. E. House Plant Manager in Detroit

Appointment of James E. House as manager of the Detroit, Mich., plant of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has been announced. At the same time it was announced that William J. Bobek, assistant manager in charge of personnel, had been promoted to assume overall responsibility for plant operations as well.

Mr. House was first employed by Solvay in 1935. He had been assistant manager of the Detroit plant since 1950. Mr. Bobek has been a Solvay employee since 1934.

Carbide Issues New Data

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, has published a new sixty-page book on glycols (F-4763), a sixteen-page data folder on propylene glycol (F-8738) and a four-page technical bulletin on "Carbitol" acetate (F-4811A).

Included in the glycols book are data on the twelve commercial glycols and triols sold by Carbide as well as information on other glycols and triols available in development quantities. The other two publications discuss uses of propylene glycol and "Carbitol" acetate, as well as their physical and chemical properties, specifications and shipping data. Copies of any or all of the publications are available from Carbide, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Dajac Labs Has New Catalog

The chemical division of Dajac Laboratories, Leominster, Mass., a Borden Company affiliate, has issued a new catalog listing over one hundred reagents available for medical research and biochemical testing. Also available are data sheets on blue tetrazolium; 2.4.7-trinitrofluorenone; carbobenzoxy chloride; phosphonium iodide; 2-hydroxy-3-naphthaldehyde; and 6-bromo-2-naphthyl-b-d-glucuronide.

L. A. Paint Club Holds Parley

The Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its June meeting on June 8. The club has arranged a program concerning paint machinery and equipment. A. W. Callahan of Patterson Foundry & Machinery Company will be guest speaker.

Obituaries

Sturtevant Erdmann

Sturtevant Erdman, purchasing agent for the general purchasing department of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died May 27 in New Canaan, Conn. He was fifty-five years old. Mr. Erdman joined National Carbon Company, a division of Union Carbide, in 1924, in its inspection department. He entered the company's purchasing department the following year.

Jean Model

Jean Model, a mining executive of Bogota, Columbia, and New York, died May 29 in Princeton, N. J. He was thirty-nine years old. Mr. Model was president of Columbian Mining & Smelting Company, Bogota. He was associated formerly with Sonrisa Mining Company.

James M. Gill, head of the development and planning department at the Falconbridge nickel mines, died May 28 in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.

Ralph Hochstetter, president of Cliff Petroleum Company, died May 27 in Buffalo, N. Y. He was eighty-five years old.

Dr. Paul Martens, former plant manager for Metal & Thermit Corporation, Carteret, N. J., died June 1 in Summit, N. J. He was seventy-nine years old.

Parenteral Drug Ass'n Sets Dinner Meeting for June 10

The Parenteral Drug Association, has announced plans for its dinner, panel and round-table discussions to be held June 10 at the Sylvania hotel, Locust Street, Philadelphia. Jack Cooper, director of the pharmacy, research and development division of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., will present "Sterilization of Oleaginous Injections."

The moderator of the panel discussion on "Preservatives in Parental Drugs," will be Dr. Bernard Witlin of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. The panel on "Disks Versus Stoppers as Parenteral Closures" will be headed by Norman Hobbs of Wyeth Laboratories, as moderator. Dinner is scheduled for 6:30 p. m.

Dr. Lachat Opens Office As a Chemical Consultant

Dr. Lawrence L. Lachat, former head of biochemical market development of Armour & Co., Chicago, has formed a private consultation service and manufacturers' agency for the food, pharmaceutical, veterinary products and chemical specialties industries. Located at 2202 West 107th place, Chicago 43, the service will include research and development, as well as representation and distribution for biochemical-type compounds in the Chicago area. The telephone number of Dr. Lachat's office is Beverly 8-9029.

Drug Funds to Vietnam

The Foreign Operations Administration has alloted $100,000 to Vietnam for procurement of medicinal and pharmaceutical prepartions in the United States and Possessions, it was announced last week. Purchases will be carried out through Emergency Procurement Service, GSA, under authorization No. 30-55-024-7-50063.

Cleveland PVLA Plans Golf Outing

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association scheduled a gulf outing June 9 at Lakewood Country Club. Activity is slated to begin at noon.

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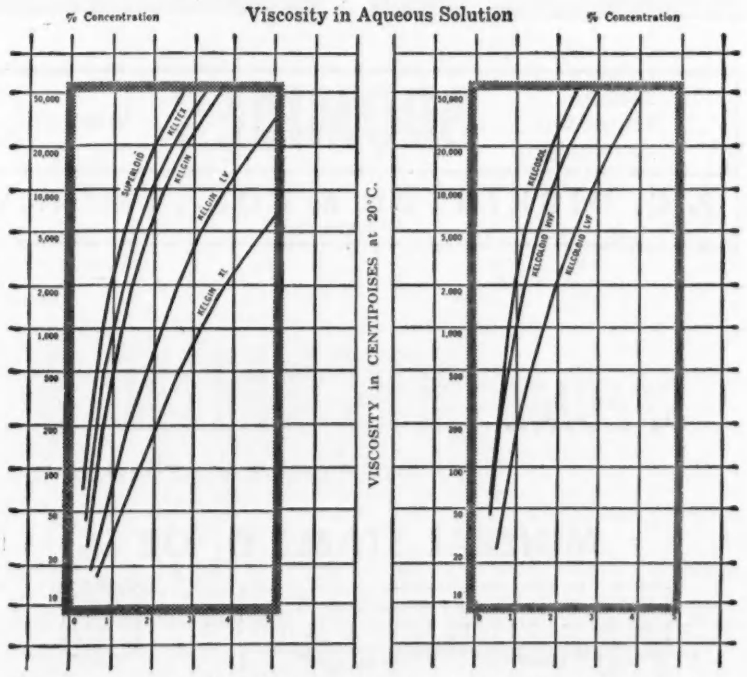

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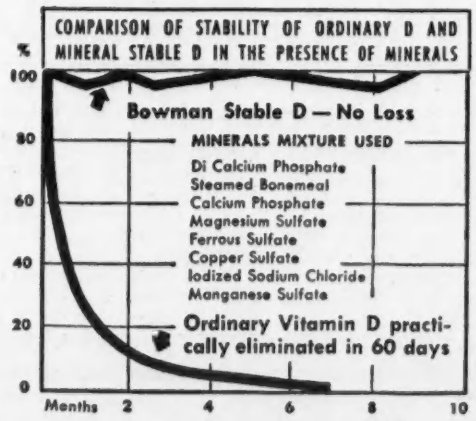

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GYPSUM—17,553 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
2,475 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
HOOFMEAL—8 dms, Button Corp, of America, Liverpool
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—131 dms, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg
HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL HYDROPEROXIDE — 30 cs, Dyson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
INDIGO—11 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
IRANIAN GU[illegible]—350 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
IRON CHLORIDE—53 dms, Rotterdam
KARAYA GUM—122 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
61 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
59 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
LACTOSE—500 kgs, Nestle Co, London
LAVANDIN OIL—2 cks, Felton Chemical Co, Harve
LIME OIL—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
LIVERMEAL—213 bgs, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—420 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lisbon
863 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
300 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
1,400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
50 dms, Rotterdam
MACE—27 cs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
5 cs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Semarang
6 cs, I H Diamond Co, Rotterdam
12 cs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
8 cs, J W Phyfe, Rotterdam
89 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—15 cs, Synthetic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Antwerp
45 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa
MANDARIN OIL—4 hf cs, National City Bank, Messina
10 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Palermo
4 hf cs, Messina
MELALUEGA OIL—6 dms, Sydney
MENTHOL—200 cs, Amerifrage Inc, Santos
100 cs, Murwai Inc, Santos
MERCURY—100 flks, Frank Samuel & Co, Tampico
55 flks, American Union Transport, Tampico
METHYL ACETATE—1 bbl, Terra Chemicals, Inc, Hamburg
MUSTARD OIL—2 cs, Florasynth Lab, Rotterdam
SEED—160 bgs, Transit Export Import Co, London
200 bgs, C Gulden, Copenhagen
100 bgs, C Gulden, Palermo
NAPHTHALENE—1,312 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,870 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—3 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NICKEL SULFATE—33 bbls, A V Berner, G[illegible]enburg
40 bgs, Danwill Co, Rotterdam
60 bbls, Brandeis Goldsmidth & Co, Kristansand
40 bbls, Jan De Poorter, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—444 bgs, J W Phyfe & Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
84 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Semarang
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—45 dms, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—15 dms, C Orlando Co, Palermo
PALM OIL—253 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Belawin-Deli
KERNEL OIL—150 crts, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—13 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
39 cs, American Ferment Co, Daress Salaam
6 cs, National City Bank, Mombasa
63 cs, Mombasa
PATCHOULI OIL—3 dms, Penang
PEATMOSS—5,750 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,600 bls, C Gasmeyer, Rotterdam
1,500 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Bremen
1,250 bls, Gelico Inc, Bremen
500 bls, Woodbourne Garden Center, Bremen
1,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,999 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
2,024 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
5,844 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,125 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
500 bls, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
70 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Singapore
950 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
240 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Cochin
240 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
240 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
80 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cochin
236 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
240 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Oosthaven
200 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
640 bgs, Cochin
240 bgs, Kozhikode
RED—55 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Chase Manhattan Co, Buenos Aires
11 dms, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
152,672 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
188,742 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
55,399 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
62,289 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—500 bgs, Naples
PHTHALYLSULFACETAMIDE—2 bbls, Red Star Chemical Co, Rotterdam
POLLACKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE—1 dm, Koppers Co, Rotterdam
POLYISOBUTYLENE—25 ctns, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
16 cans, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—72 dms, Durban
POPPY SEED—960 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—200 kgs, Antwerp
POTATO STARCH—1,600 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—300 bgs, River Plate Corp, Bombay
225 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—106 bls, John Powell & Co, Dar es Salaam
PYROGALLIC ACID—3 cs, Karr Ellis & Co, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,853 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Callao
845 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, R J Vogel, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RHUBARB ROOT—50 bgs, Max Van Pels, Bombay
85 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
RUTILE SAND—1,200 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
RUTIN—17 bgs, Karl B Rosen & Co, Sydney
17 cs, Sydney
SALICIC ACID—3 bgs, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD OIL—4 cs, Volkart Bros, Bombay
SASSAFRAS OIL, ARTIFICIAL—10 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Kobe
SENNA LEAVES—47 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Alexandria
SESAME SEED—198 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Corinto
198 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
330 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, London
30 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
27 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam

SILICONE—3 dms, General Tire & Rubber Co, La Guaira
SODIUM ARSENATE—41 dms, Harry Dixon & Sons, Glasgow
BICHROMATE—500 bgs, Ferro Metal Chemical Corp, Durban
CYANIDE—50 dms, C Hardy Inc, Havre
SULFATE ANHYDROUS—4,700 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
SPERM OIL—3,939 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Kobe
STARCH—224 bgs, D C Andrews, London
50 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, London
200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
SUMAC—210 bgs, River Plate Corp, Palermo
SYNTHETIC RUBBER—380 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
TALC—500 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
500 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
7,900 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANKAGE—878 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Wellington
TAPIOCA—334 bgs, Standard Brands Inc, Itajai
56 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tjirebon
FLOUR—2,250 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
500 bgs, Manton Trading Corp, Itaji
3,740 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Marseille
THEOBROMINE-CALCIUM SALICYLATE—1 cs, George Uhe Co, Rotterdam
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—2 cs, American Roland Ltd, Kobe
8 cs, D Hauser, Kobe
THIOUREA—1,000 bgs, Nissho American Corp, Kobe
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—350 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
TURMERIC—24 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
UREA—1,900 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
VALERIAN ROOT—32 bgs, Max Van Pels, Bombay
122 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
VALONIA CUPS—1,927 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Canakkale
VANILLA BEANS—34 cs, Zink & Trieste, Cristobal
31 cs, First National Boston, Cristobal
VITAMIN C—25 cs, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
WATTLE BARK—281 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—767 bgs, Mombasa
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—51 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
6 dms, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
43 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
55 dms, Rosenthal Bercow, Fremantle
54 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Fremantle
270 dms, Sydney
ZINC SULFIDE—800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—1,200 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
4,959 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Brisbane
3,600 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Baltimore

LAURYL ALCOHOL—68 dms, American Alcolac Corp, Harve

Boston

IRISH MOSS—100 bls, Wm M Allison & Co, Harve

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—2,204 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alexandria
1,103 bgs, H V Nootbaar & Co, Genoa
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, McClintok Stern Co, Rotterdam
COPRA—400 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 long tons, Cebu
500 long tons, Legaspi
CAKE—5,600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemicals & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—65 kegs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
300 bgs, Genoa
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Tama Trading Co, Genoa
PEATMOSS—750 bls, Van Waters & Rogers Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, RED—150 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
POPPY SEED—25 bgs, McClintok Stern Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—505 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
RED IRON OXIDE—435 bgs, L H Butcher Co, Malaga
2,000 bgs, G H Williams & Co, Malaga
635 bgs, Malaga
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
351 bgs, P N Rowe, Bangkok
250 bgs, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, Grace & Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
UREA—2,340 bgs, Genoa

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—3,200 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Beira
1,126 bgs, Lourenco Marques
800 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
512 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Beira
1,080 bgs, Durban
BONEMEAL—574 tons, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
CHINA CLAY—7,818 tons, Fowey
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Rotterdam
200 dms, Glasgow
DIVI DIVI—949 scroons, Kennez Co, Puerto Plata
FLUORSPAR—900 tons, Chas Kurz Co, Cagliari
FUEL OIL—127,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GYPSUM—5,225 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HERRINGMEAL—400 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
MOLASSES—1,294,850 gals, Banes
NAPHTHALENE—300 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
700 bgs, Antwerp
835 bgs, Rotterdam
PEANUT OIL—150 tons, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—9,235,524 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
720,723 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
103,491 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
154,424 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
211,810 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
115,764 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Tripoli
84,253 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
106,650 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
381,352 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
252,850 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
190,745 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
245,933 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
119,213 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
POTATOMEAL—3,305 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, London
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,247 bgs, Durban

San Francisco

BONE ASH—100 bgs, London
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Ziel Co, Rotterdam
CASSIA—886 pkgs, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL CAKE—2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
COPPER CYANIDE—10 dms, C M C Chemicals, London
COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Suriago
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
750 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Iloilo
600 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Legaspi
150 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tabaco
350 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Legaspi
200 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Tabaco
COPRA CAKE—6,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Zamboanga
2,000 bgs, Ludo & Luym Corp, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Iloilo
EARTH COLORS—180 bgs, S. Albert Co, Genoa
450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—24 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
NICKEL SULFATE—60 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—10 dms, D F de Bernardi & Co, Genoa
25 dms, R Vannucci Co, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, S H Tyler & Sons, Marseille
200 bgs, A Schilling Co, Marseille
PEATMOSS—950 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, Ziel Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—60 dms, C M C Chemicals, London
SAFFRON—2 cs, Monteverde & Parodi, Genoa
SALICYLIC ACID—10 dms, Antwerp
SAVORY LEAVES—14 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille
SODIUM CYANIDE—110 dms, C M C Chemicals, London
UREA—12,397 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cartagena
ZINC CHLORIDE—17 dms, Antwerp

Current Prices

—Continued from page 31

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.203	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated powd dms	lb	.26	—
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs		5.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85	—..
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.10	—
l.c.l., works, dms	100 lbs.	10.60	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.85	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	—
Fluoride bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfiite, dms., c.l., frt. alld,	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.12	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn, dms., frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	.14
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	.15
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., milled, frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	.14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	.15½
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14⅝	.15⅛
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅝	.16⅛
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.38	.42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	8.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.60	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.85	7.40
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.85	7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.25	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.25	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb	28	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.04⅝	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works,	lb	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% som. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, ctns., works	lb.	7.60	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

There were two price changes noted in the essential oils group last week. The changes signaled the first tangible activity in recent weeks and were expected to precede further price activity in the near future. Sandalwood oil was up 25 cents per pound as raw material continued tight. The outlook in this oil was for a continuation of the current tightness for some time to come. Cedarwood oil, on the other hand, has started to come into the market in greatly increased quantities as a result of stepped up production. Where formerly there had been only one producer for several months, there are several now. Following a protracted period of high prices, the latest reduction in oil of cedarwood totaled 15 cents with a strong probability that the market would continue to ease in the immediate future.

Tied to essential oils price fluctuations were price changes in two aromatic chemical groups. The first, alpha, beta and methyl ionone, were again reduced as a result of lowered raw material costs, declining 30 cents per pound on the alpha and beta ionones and 60 cents on methyl ionone. Linalool and linalyl acetate were advanced following the higher cost of bois de rose oil, the essential oil which constitutes the raw material source used in their manufacture.

In the seeds and spices group, price changes were less plentiful in a somewhat sluggish market. Jamaica ginger prices were slightly easier, being off 1 cent for both the number 2 and 3 grade while the African grades were steady. Slow consumer demand was reflected in a ½ cent decline in caraway seed which lost an earlier market gain which had followed on the strength of reports from Holland that a late frost had caused some crop damage. Ceylon grade cinnamon No. 2 was down 4 cents while West Indian nutmeg advanced a corresponding amount. Madagascar clove was advanced 1 cent last week while Zanzibar went up 2 cents following reports of strength at origin. Poppy seed was lower in the Argentine, Dutch and Polish qualities.

Price Trends

Advanced

Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Linalool, 20c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, 10c. per lb.
Nutmeg, West Indian, 3c. per lb.
Oil, sandalwood, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 2c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 4c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Ionone, alpha, 30c. per lb.
beta, 30c. per lb.
methyl, 60c. per lb.
Oil, cedarwood, 15c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 4c. per lb.
White, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 4 1954
136.16	136.23	136.63	137.74

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Bergamot—Inquiry for this perfume oil continued slow. Consumers were said to be operating mainly on a hand to mouth basis with price reported on the weak side. The current market ranged from $9.25 to $11 per pound.

Bois de Rose—The market held steady last week with demand at satisfactory levels. Supplies were none too plentiful, although most consumers apparently were able to get needed amounts. It was noted that prices on bois de rose derivatives such as linalool have advanced in line with the higher prices for the oil. The current market ranged from $4.80 to $6 per pound.

Cajeput—There have been no recent offers from origin, according to trade reports. The spot market was steady and unchanged, ranging from $1.75 to $2.10 on the native oil. Redistilled cajeput was quoted at $2.25-$3.

Camphor—There appeared to be some weakening in the camphoraceous oils, although, supplywise, there has been no significant improvement nor is it anticipated in the immediate future, at any rate. Camphor 1.070 (artificial sassafras) was noted to be priced 3c. below the previously quoted minimum, at 95c. Whether prices will continue to dip on this item was conjectural at this time since the extent of consumer demand could not be gauged with any degree of certainty, being dependent upon several factors. If the politico-military situation should worsen in the Far East, it was to be expected that camphor oils would firm in company with several other oils originating in that area. If, on the other hand, the present stalemated situation continues, prices could decline further.

Cedarwood—The spot market dropped 15c. last week with a low of 80c. confirmed on spot. Prices as low as 70c. were also reported although not definitely confirmed. From a trickle, supplies of cedarwood oil have grown fairly plentiful, according to trade sources. For some time, there was only one producer of domestic cedarwood oil, a situation which resulted in a supply shortage and spiraling prices. In the past few months, however, the market has come down substantially in price as a result of increased production.

Citronella—Despite a generally improved outlook with regard to the possibility of war over Formosa this year, the actual shortage of supplies at origin and subsequent high price levels there, has kept prices at high levels in the spot market despite minor fluctuations. Inquiry for citronella oil was steady and it appeared probable that the market would not change much in the immediate future.

Geranium—Bourbon geranium oil prices appear to have eased in face of slow inquiry despite predictions that the smaller yield this year would be reflected in higher prices. To date, the market has maintained considerable stability in that current price levels have held firm for some time.

Lemon—Demand was good but, in the opinion of some trade observers, it was below that expected. There were reports that some lots of California lemon oil had been offered as low as $4.50 per pound, but on the whole, there did not appear to be much chance of the market declining, in the middle of the heaviest consumption period in the year. Supplies were ample with no difficulty anticipated in meeting all consumer needs.

Lemongrass — The market was unchanged last week, on spot. Quotations from origin were reported to have come down and there was speculation that the spot market would soon reflect the lower prices.

Orange—The spot market continued weak in face of heavy competition and an excess in supplies. Inquiry was seasonally steady and an unusually hot Summer could see consumption higher than normal since a good deal of the orange oil consumed goes into the manufacture of soft drink.

Sandalwood—The spot supply situation remained tight with no improvement anticipated in the immediate future, at any rate. Prices advanced another 25c. to $13.25 per pound and currently ranged from $13.25 to $15.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ionones—Prices were reduced once again as a result of lower raw material costs. Alpha and beta ionones were down 30c. per pound while methyl ionone was quoted 60c. per pound lower than formerly.

Linalool—Spot quotations were recently advanced on linalool and linalyl acetate which reflected higher raw material costs. Linalool was hiked 20c. per pound while the acetate was up 10c.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed — The market was quiet, pricewise, for the first time in several weeks. There were no changes in quotations heard. The current market on Mexican anise seed held at 33c. with Spanish quality at 35c. to 36c. per pound.

Caraway Seed — The spot market was easier last week in face of slow consumer inquiry. Earlier reports of frost damage to the new crop were discounted with the market currently at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, being ½c. down from the preceding week.

Cassia—The market continued quiet last week with demand reported to be sluggish, on the whole. Batavia cuttings were priced at 16c. per pound, shortstick, cracked cassia at 16½c. and longstick, cracked, 17½c.

Celery Seed—The market on spot was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Honored on Retirement

William F. Fischer, retiring general sales manager of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, was honored by company executives and a number of his friends in the industry at a dinner held last week at the Manhattan Club, New York. Mr. Fischer started with the Magnus organization as an office boy in 1907 under Percy C. Magnus, sr., founder of the firm.

weaker. French celery seed was down 2c. at 38c. while Indian seed held unchanged at 17c. Supplies were ample to cover present market needs.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 cinnamon declined 4c. per pound last week as consumer inquiry held at low levels. This grade was quoted at 54c. late in the week. The "0000" grade was down 4c. and quoted at 76c.

Clove—Madagascar clove advanced 1c. per pound last week to 49c. while Zanzibar clove was 2c. higher, at 50c. per pound. Supplies were adequate to cover current consumer needs and expected to continue.

Dill Seed—Demand was fair with the spot market holding unchanged. The current price on dewhiskered seed was 11c. with natural seed at 10c. per pound.

Fennel Seed—Inquiry continued sluggish and prices steady. Argentine, Czech, medium and Indian qualities were unchanged, while supplies were adequate.

Ginger—The spot market showed some increase in activity last week with Jamaica grades reportedly slipping slightly in face of easy demand. The No. 2 grade of Jamaica quality ginger was quoted at 45c.

while the No. 3 grade was 1c. per pound lower. African grades were unchanged with Sierra Leone at 35c. and Nigerian, splits at 30c. per pound.

Mace—Spot supplies were noted to have grown considerably tighter in face of steady demand and a decline in offerings, particularly of East Indian origin. Higher shipping quotations in addition to reclining costs have resulted in a boost in spot market prices.

The current market ranged from $1.50-$1.55 on East Indian quality with West Indian material 5c. per pound lower.

Nutmeg—West Indian nutmegs were advanced 3c. per pound last week, reflecting a step-up in demand and the growing scarcity and higher prices on East Indian quality nutmeg. East Indian nutmeg ranged from 42c. to 44c. per pound.

Paprika — Demand for paprika was reported poor. Supplies were ample to cover anticipated needs and expected to continue. Prices were unchanged with Roumanian quality selling at 28c., Spanish material at 35c. to 37c. and Yugoslavian, at 36c.

Pepper—The spot market declined 4c. on black pepper last week and white pepper, 1c. Quotations in effect on Friday were 50c.-51c. on black and 59c. for white.

The market in white pepper was steady. It was important to note though that consumption of white pepper over the past four years showed a marked increase each year. Last year, slightly over 1,000 tons was imported, and there was very little reserve held in this market as proven by the sharp advance in price in late January. Imports so far this year are about 400 tons, 10% less than last year. However, it appears that any deficiency will be made up during June and July as the arrivals during these months last year were very small, some 40 tons. On the other hand, very large arrivals that could unsettle values were not anticipated.

Poppy Seed—The spot market declined 1c. per pound on the Argentine. Dutch and Polish qualities of poppy seed last week. The current price on Argentine seed was 20½c., Dutch, 24½c. and Polish, 23½c.

Vanilla Beans—The spot market was generally unchanged last week, although it was noted that weaker prices prevailed in Bourbon and Tahiti beans. The former has declined to $8 per pound and the latter to $7. Mexican beans continue to hold their own with the origin market at strong levels.

Buying of vanilla appears to be mostly hand-to-mouth. This, of course, is invariably true in a falling market. The concensus of opinion was that vanilla prices will continue to weaken if current consumption rates are maintained. How long the large vanilla buyers, the extract manufacturers, can maintain present buying levels was conjectural since consumption of vanilla extract hits its peak during the Summer months.

Monsanto Chemical Makes Appointments in Three Units

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced appointments in its organic chemicals, merchandising and plastics division.

Lloyd D. Shand has been made assistant manager of paper chemical sales in the organics unit. In the merchandising division, R. Allan Gardner has been named advertising manager for household products and Stanley W. Sullivan has been appointed sales mangager for garden products. In the plastics unit, George T. Barks has been made assistant to the sales manager of "Opalon" vinyl resins.

Meanwhile, Monsanto Chemicals (Australia), Ltd., Melbourne, has named L. W. Sessions assistant to the general manager of the development division.

Odor Mask Is Developed By Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.

The industrial odorant division of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, has announced the development of "Putrol," a masking agent for putrefaction odor control. The product is said to be suitable for the control of odors arising from city dumps and sewage disposal plants, and for controlling unpleasant by-odors from fat rendering.

Ungerer Names Arko, Ball

Ungerer & Co., New York, has appointed William A. Arko and Frank A. Ball sales representatives for the company. Both men will headquarter at the Chicago district sales office and will report directly to J. L. Slais, Ungerer's Chicago sales manager. Their territories will consist of the several midwestern states served by the Chicago office.

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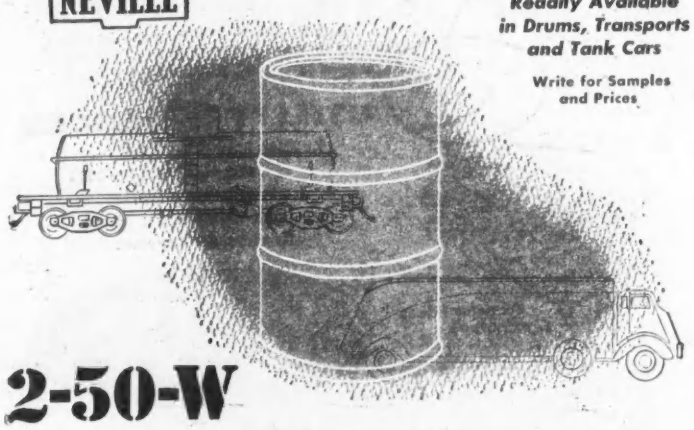

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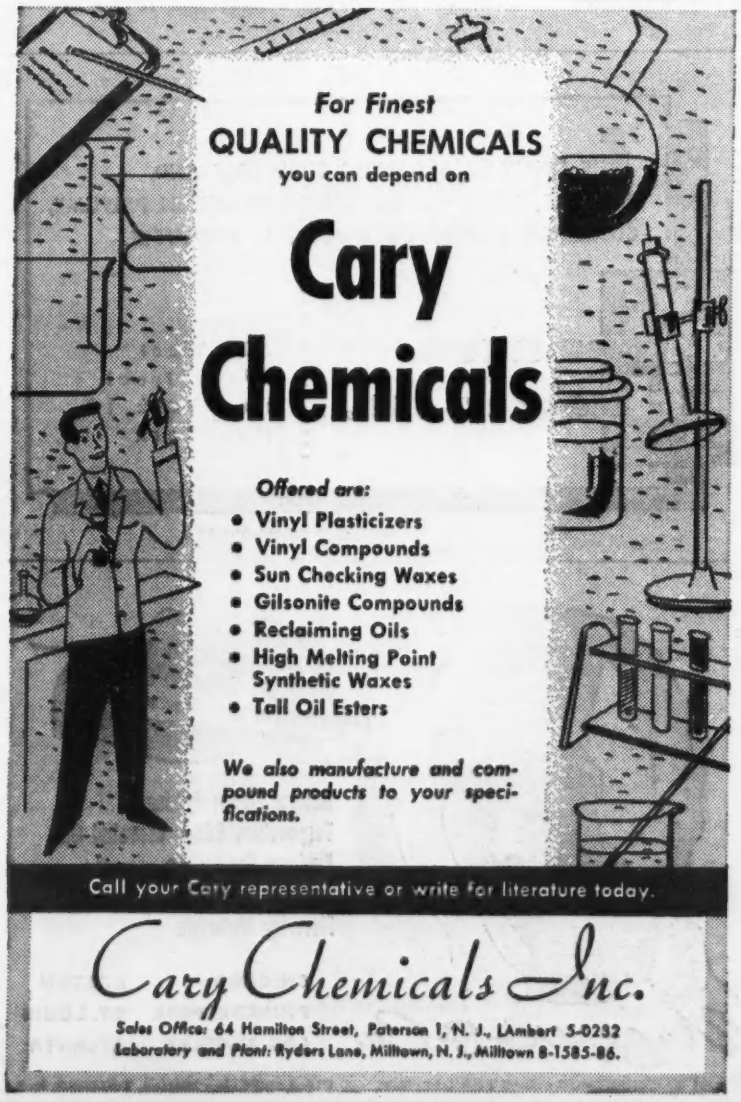

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Protective Coatings Materials

Zinc oxide prices were advanced by some producers. Lead-free zinc oxide was raised ½ cent per pound, 35 percent leaded material went up 3/8 cents per pound, and the 50 percent grade moved up ¼ cent per pound. Increased labor costs were cited as the cause behind the advance. Other zinc pigments were firm and unchanged.

Demand for pigments continued at a very good pace, with the paint industry encountering its best period so far this year. Lead oxide moved well, and encountered a good call from the automobile battery industry, as well as from the paint trade. A slightly weaker undertone was encountered in copper oxides, but as yet no signs of any price changes were in evidence. Manufacturing facilities for titanium dioxide were reported running at full speed to fill the active and growing need for material Although there was no actual shortage, there was little if any excess material for inventory building. The list of pigments in short supply was confined chiefly to selenium- and nickel-containing materials.

Advances for tricresyl phosphate-grade cresylic acid, effected May 31, were expected to exert some pressure on price schedules for TCP. As yet, makers were uncertain whether price advances in TCP would be effected. Other plasticizers were steady and were felt to be moving in good volume. The price structure of dioctyl phthalate remained firm at levels previously established. Alkyd resins encountered a very good demand, stemming from the accelerated usage of alkyd paints. Shellac prices were steady on spot, with a slightly easier attitude noted at the midweek on the part of holders in Calcutta. This was as yet insufficient to effect any alteration in dealers' price schedules in this country. Argentine casein held a firm position, largely by reason of the lack of sizable offerings from Europe. France has as yet not offered material in any quantity.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 4 1954
97.16	97.16	97.14	96.59

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide — Prices were steady after the recent changes effected by some producers. Demand has been fairly constant for this material, it was stated by makers who noted that this was a steady-moving item.

Carbon Blacks—Production of carbon black in the United States declined 12 percent in 1954 to 1,400,000,000 pounds, it was reported by the Bureau of Mines. Total sales declined 4 percent and producers' stocks were reduced by 89,000,000 pounds.

Reduced output of new automobiles and a strike in the rubber industry caused sales to rubber companies to decline, it was stated. Sales to ink companies and sales for miscellaneous uses as well as export sales showed an increase. Sales of carbon black for use in paint, however, declined. Furnace black accounted for 73 percent of total production in 1954 compared with 72 percent in the preceding year. Demand for furnace blacks accounted for 76 percent of total demand in 1954, compared with 69 percent in 1953.

The number of plants operating at the end of 1954 totaled 50. Two new furnace plants were completed during the year and four channel plants were shut down. Capacity of operating plants declined 50,600 pounds per day to 5,291,500 pounds per day, the report stated.

Chrome Colors—Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue) during March came to 522 short tons, up from February output of 427, says the Census Bureau. Chrome oxide green production totaled 709 short tons, as compared to 674 short tons in February. Chrome orange and yellow production was reported at 2,287 short tons in March, compared to the previous month's total of 1,568 tons. Molybdate chrome orange output was 492 short tons for March, above the 426 reported for February. Zinc yellow (zinc chromate) output in March came to 383 short tons, well below the 530 short tons reported for February.

Copper Oxides—A source noted that price schedules demonstrated a slightly easier undertone, but stated that it would be premature at the present to consider price changes. The action of the metal itself would be the chief determinant, it was stated.

Lead Pigments—The active pace of the present buying period held up without slackening throughout the past week. The paint industry has come into the market for heavy supplies of material. With automobile output running at record levels, battery makers have been maintaining peak or near-peak production schedules, giving a boost to lead oxide. The price front for these pigments was quiet and devoid of action throughout the week.

Litharge—Quotations of 16½c. per pound for carlot shipments and 17c. for l.c.l. orders were maintained. This material has been quite steady in the recent past and industry sources saw no reason at the present to expect any changes.

Nickel Oxides — Supplies remained inadequate for all present consuming needs and for government buying, with the result that civilian users felt the pinch. No easing in this situation was expected over the coming weeks, according to sources in the trade. Prices made no changes from listings established earlier.

Titanium Dioxide—Present facilities of major producers were reported running at full capacity to fill the market's growing needs for titanium dioxide. Although there was no actual shortage, and consumers were able to get all of their current requirements, there was little if any excess material for inventory-building. With total production still on the increase, it was the belief of industry sources that the makers would be able to keep ahead of user's total needs, even though these were high and gradually rising higher.

Zinc Pigments—Lead-free zinc oxide prices were raised ½c. per pound by some makers during the past week, in response to higher labor costs, it was stated. At the same time, the 35 percent leaded material was advanced 3/8c. per pound, and the 50 percent grade was increased ¼c. per pound. Demand has been reported proceeding at a satisfactory rate in most makers' views, but has not been unusually active in the weeks just past. Industry spokesmen stated that they did not anticipate any outstanding increase in consumption during the current quarter. Price for oxides, sulfide, and other pigments, were regarded as quite firm at their present levels.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—The present good demand in the paint industry for alkyd paints has made itself felt in the maket for alkyd resins. Demand has been reported continuing at the active rate of the past weeks, with a continued good prospect in view. With the soybean oil market strong and advancing fractionally over the past weeks, continued strength from this quarter was expected.

Ester Gums—Prices maintained a firm undertone. Material was reported subject to good buying pressure at the present time, which was expected to continue without letup over the coming weeks, in conjunction with the overall good business demand.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons—Demand for the various grades of these materias currently offereed on the market was rated as good, with a slight but perceptible upward curve noted in total consumption. Cost reduction focused attention on use of petroleum hydrocarbons in many instances, the makers stated.

Lacquer Materials

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate — Quotations of 30½c. per pound for carlot quantities were undisturbed during the past week. Demand has continued good from a broad market, it was reported in the industry, but without straining shipping schedules.

Dioctyl Phthalate—The price structure of dioctyl made no change over the past week, but was subject to pressure from both directions, according to informed sources in the industry. The cost of raw materials was sufficienty high to leave only a fairly small profit margin, and these raw materials were not likely to decline in the weeks ahead. On the other hand the use of the less expensive butyl phthalates would undoubtedly be spurred

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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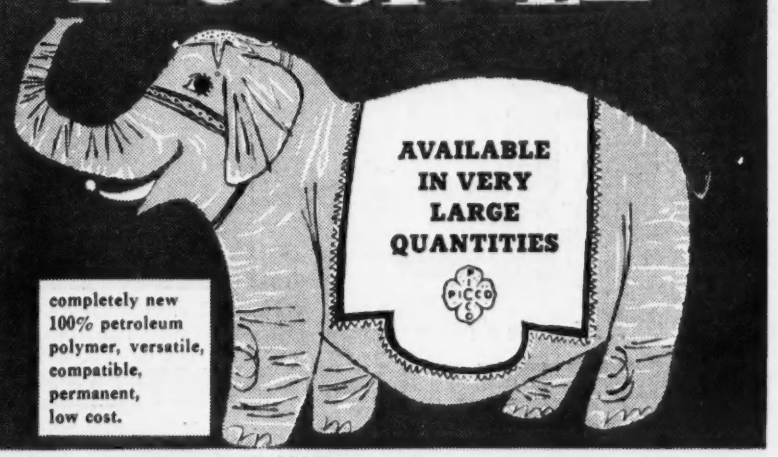

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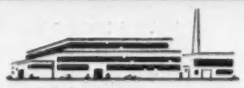

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if DOP quotations advanced. These saleability factors would have to be weighed if any makers were considering revising quotations, it was pointed out.

Tricresyl Phosphate — Advances in TCP grade cresylic acid, effective May 31, were expected to exert some pressure on price schedules for TCP. As yet, makers were uncertain whether price advances in TCP would be effected. With the consumer desirous of lower prices and with raw material costs rising, the immediate future of TCP would require some further consideration on the part of producers before the situation could be clarified, it was stated.

Natural Resins

Copal, Dammar Gums—Prices were steady, after some easing noted in certain grades of copals during the week previous. Demand has run along routine levels, it was stated. Most grades at the moment appear in adequate supply for spot shipment, it was reported.

Shellac—Until midweek there was no easing on the part of holders in Calcutta, but at that point the first sign of a possible weakening at the source was noted. It was too slight a movement to base market attitudes upon, however, and dealers were unable to speak of an overall change. The spot market remained firm and unchanged. Material currently available for delivery represented purchases made at relatively high cost, which worked against any easing in spot prices. Delays in arrival of orders from India have added to the difficulty in meeting present market needs.

According to the final estimate of the Indian Lac Cess Committee, the all-India lac crop for 1954 is expected to be 80,930,000 pounds, about 85 percent of the normal average yield, but 50 percent higher than the 1953 crop, it was reported. Total production of stick lac in India during 1953 amounted to only 53,804,000 pounds, as against the record production of 94,816,000 pounds in 1952, according to a recent report.

Fillers and Inerts

Gypsum—Quotations were maintained evenly in a steady market that was devoid of any outstanding feature. Material was offered in amounts ample for present market needs, it was stated.

Silica—Present buying neeeds have been good, according to those in the industry. Although there has been no large-scale rush to obtain replacement, consumers maintained a steady call for material. Prices were unchanged from the schedues effected earlier.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein — Argentine producers were without any significant competition from other exporters, with the exception of New Zealand, as France continued to remain out of the picture. Quotations of 23c. to 23¼c. per pound were offered over the week for Argentine material, on a landed, duty-paid basis. Domestic material was steady at previously reported listings.

Zein—Quotations established earlier remained in effect. The market was reported quite stable, with supplies well able to take care of demands.

Naval Stores

Rosin Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. May 27	Mon. May 30[1]	Tues. May 31	Wed. June 1	Thur. June 2
Drums—					
G	...	...	...	...	$8.00
I	$8.08	...	...	...	....
K	8.08	...	...	...	8.08
M	...	...	...	$8.10	...
N	$8.10	...	$8.10	...	...
WG	8.35§	...	8.15	8.10	...
WW	8.28§	...	8.25	...	...
Bags—					
K	8.32	...	...	...	...
M	...	...	7.91§	...	...
N	8.35	...	7.95	7.94	...
WG	...	...	8.00	...	8.05
WW	...	...	...	...	8.15

Tankcars (for week ended May 27)— K or better, $7.83½; M, $7.73½; N, $7.78½; WG, $7.80; WW, $7.95.

Sales, USDA

899*	...	962*	397*	253*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through M, $9.10; N, $9.15; WG, $9.20; WW, $9.35.

Turpentine, Gum

USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.552§	...	.54	.549§	.546
Sales	16,000¶	...	4,000¶	24,000¶	4,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 62½c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price. [1]Holiday.

Plastics Society Chooses Anderson as Its President

The Society of the Plastics Industry has elected Norman Anderson president for the 1955-56 term. Mr. Anderson, who is president of General Molded Products, Inc., Des Plaines, Ill., succeeds John J. O'Connell, SPI's president for the past two years. Mr. O'Connell, president of Consolidated Molded Products Corporation, Scranton, Pa., is now the new chairman of the SPI board of directors.

Alan S. Cole, executive vice-president of Breskin Publications, Inc., New York, is the society's new vice-president. William C. Bird, president of Prolon Plastics, Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Company, Florence, Mass., has been elected secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Whittaker Names Dalex Co. Its Canadian Representative

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., New York, has named Dalex Company, Ltd., as its representative in Canada for the Whittaker line of minerals, colors and pigments. Dalex has offices and warehouses in both Montreal and Toronto.

Because of its new relationship with Whittaker, Dalex will also represent Canadian Talc Industries, Ltd., Madoc, Ont., throughout the Canadian sales territory. Dalex will also distribute Thomasset colors for Whittaker.

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N. J. Zinc Vice-President

Robert G. Kenly has been elected a vice-president of the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York. He has been vice-president of the New Jersey Zinc Sales Company since 1951 and will continue to supervise the activities of that unit. Mr. Kenly, with the company since 1919, has served variously as manager of rolled metal sales, manager of the metal division, assistant general sales manager and general sales manager.

Nat'l Lead Affiliate Names Eastern District Sales Mgr.

Harold L. Jungmann last week was appointed sales manager of the eastern district of Titanium Pigment Corporation, an affiliate of National Lead Company, New York. This sales district consists of the metropolitan New York and New England areas. Mr. Jungmann has been assistant to the general sales manager of Titanium Pigment Corporation since 1948. He has been with the company since 1924, starting at the St. Louis, Mo., plant. He was transferred to the sales department, and in 1940 moved to Chicago as office manager of the western sales office of Titanium Pigment.

Cottonseed Buying at Mills Dropped for 1955 by CCC

Purchases of cottonseed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, as part of the 1955-crop cottonseed price support program, will not be made from the oil mills this year, it was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. The purchase contracts will be made only with producers and gins, it was stated.

At the same time, the department announced that the final date for tendering cottonseed products from the 1954 crop to C.C.C. has been extended from July 15 to August 15 to allow further time for these products to be sold in normal trade channels. Under the 1954 crop cottonseed products purchase program (so-called packaged program), C.C.C. offered to buy end products of cottonseed—oil, meal and linters—from the crushing mills. The so-called package program is not in effect for the 1955 crop.

The decision not to develop provisions at this time for purchases of cottonseed from oil mills was reached after conferences with the cottonseed crushing industry. The department said that continuel favorable developments in the supply situation with respect to cottonseed all point to the liklihood of no need for any price support assistance this year, other than that provided for in previous announcements.

Linseed Oil Pricing Policy Extended by CCC to Oct. 31

The current pricing policy of the Commodity Credit Corporation on sales of raw linseed oil has been extended through October 31, it was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture in its June listing of CCC commodities for sale to the domestic and export trade.

This was the only major change in the list of products being offered to the domestic trade. No changes were made in the list for the export trade. The two lists continue to offer dry whey, dry whey product, condensed whey, crude and refined cottonseed oil, cottonseed cake or meal, raw linseed oil, tung oil, gum rosin, gum turpentine, grain sorghums, and flaxseed. Price differentials apply on sales for export for each of the commodities except tung oil, gum rosin and gum turpentine.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

There was little snap to trading in oils and fats last week. Soybean oil developed an easier tone declining sharply due principally due to lack of short covering for nearby delivery and improved prospects of a heavy new crop of beans. Cottonseed oil remained unchanged and steady, while corn was higher. Peanut oil was scarce and nominal. Crude coconut oil was steady and in moderate demand. Copra was quiet and more or less nominal.

Trading in tallow and greases was limited though the market remained steady at unchanged quotations. Domestic business was fair, while export sales were reported slow. Exporters lower bids were not accepted. Industrial grease oils were maintained at former levels, while oleo oil and stearine were unsettled.

Withdrawals of linseed oil against former contracts continued at a good pace, while new business was still slow. Prices were well held at current levels. Oiticica oil remained steady and unchanged. Trading in tung oil was light, chiefly for government owned oil. Refined fish oils were in fair request and well held. Crude menhaden was reported quiet, with buyers and sellers ½ cent apart.

Further declines took place in soybean meal, prices dropping $1 per ton to the lowest level in several years. A year ago meal was bringing $84 per ton against the current price of $50. Linseed and cottonseed meals quotably unchanged and in light demand.

Coconut and soybean fatty acids were fractionally reduced in some quarters.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, coconut fatty, ¼c. to 1c. per lb.
Soybean, fatty, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Oil, oleo, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 4 1954
104.03	104.35	104.94	110.69

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Buying interest was light and spotty. All domestic grades were maintained at former quotations. No. 1 Brazilian was unchanged at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Trading was spotty. Crude was raised to 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, nearby shipment and 11⅝c. July. Tankcars at New York were quoted at 12½c., prompt.

Corn—This market was firmer. Crude was sold at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was raised to 18¼c. per pound tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—An easier tone developed in bleachable cottonseed futures last week, reflecting the weakness of allied markets. This brought out profittaking and speculative selling. Prices were lower, especially for new crop deliveries. Demand for cash oil slackened appreciably and the undertone for nearby delivery was easy. Refined salad was offered at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby with little buying interest. Crude oil was a shade easier, but quotably unchanged. Offerings were limited and light sales were reported at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Valley and 13⅝c. to 13¾c. asked, Texas and 14⅛c., nominal, southeast.

Refined cottonseed oil consumption in April totaled 2,058 tankcars, against 2,314 in March and 3,229 in April last year. Total for nine months (August-April) amounted to 27,283 tankcars, compared with 21,268 for the same period last year. Visible supply at the end of April was estimated at 14,629 tankcars, against 25,680 a year ago. C.C.C. awarded contracts for processing and packaging of 8,420,000 pounds of cottonseed cooking oil, fully refined, bleached and deodorized, from once-refined cottonseed oil for export to Pakistan under FOA requisition. The contracts call for the oil to be packed in 50-55 gallon drums. Deliveries are to be made in August. The following awards were made: 2,400,000 pounds at 2.29c. per pound, f.o.b. cars or trucks, Elmhurst, N. Y., 2,100,000 pounds at 2.82c., f.o.b., Harvey, La.; 780,000 pounds at 2.76c., f.o.b., Philadelphia, Pa.; 600,000 pounds at 2.30c. (plus a freight factor) vessel, New York Port Area; 1,200,000 pounds at 2.625c., f.o.b., Wilmington, Cal.; 168,000 pounds at 2.90c., f.o.b., Houston, Texas; 1,172,000 pounds at 2.90c., f.o.b., Savannah, Ga.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 3 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	145	16.05	15.97	16.06@16.09
September	48	15.41	15.00	15.09S
December	28	14.28	14.00	14.06@14.12
January	1	14.24	14.24	14.07@14.20
March	28	14.30	13.95	14.00@14.05
May	2	14.05	14.05	14.00@14.07

Total sales, 252 contracts.

Linseed—Consumers interest continued confined to withdrawal of oil against former contracts, and good sized quantities were absorbed. Inquiry for forward requirements lagged. Raw oil was maintained at 13.2c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, June-July delivery and 13.4c, exwarehouse.

Minneapolis.—Only routine replenishments were made of linseed oil the past week. Prices held firm. Most paint manufacturers and other users were on the sidelines. Shipping specifications continued good and crushers reported a shortage of tankcar space. Oil in tankcars was quoted at 13.2c. a pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for spot delivery. Warehouse basing price for June delivery was 13.4c. Of interest to the trade was a report by the Commodity Stabilization Service that it had sold 10,000 long tons of linseed oil for export at 10.15c. a pound, Minneapolis basis, bringing its inventory down to 10,000,000 pounds. A year ago the total was 600,000,000 pounds.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	5,700,000	4,560,000
Since Sept. 1	292,400,000	258,150,000

Flaxseed—Seed offerings were light. Market steady and unchanged.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed prices held firm at $3.35 a bushel last week but very little was offered for sale. Imparting strength to the Minneapolis market was a spectacular rise in Winnipeg futures. The July contract at that market ran up 30c. a bushel for the week. Purchases of flaxseed in the Minneapolis cash market were narrow, amounting to half a dozen spot cars and 15 cars and 54,000 bushels on a to-arrive basis. Scattered showers covered a good part of the flaxseed belt during the week.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week	458,500	389,300	71,750	32,300
Since Sept. 1	21,307,250	13,254,300	4,917,750	2,776,450

Oiticica—Market was quiet. Tankcars were unchanged at 11¾c. to 12c. per

Cottonseed Crush: April

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during April and March, 1955, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	April	March
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	12,780	36,302
Crushed or used	318,041	438,002
Stocks at mills	705,100	1,010,361

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	110,834,000	150,978,000
Stocks at mills	54,771,000	66,876,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	117,110,000	161,402,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	[1]562,020,000	[1]568,369,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	154,119	218,928
Stocks at mills	273,098	278,909

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	70,582	98,197
Stocks at mills	56,039	67,434

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]101,903	139,583
Stocks at mills	285,687	317,298

[1] Includes 330,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported to the Census Bureau as owned by CCC. This figure, as well as the March 31 total of 329,000,000 pounds includes quantities sold for export but not lifted. As of April 30 CCC reported it had removed about 39,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil from inventory and placed in transit to other storage of which about 4,000,000 pounds have not been reported to the Census Bureau.

[2] Average gross bale weight in pounds for April and March, production respectively: Total, 609.3 and 606.6; first cut, 595.0 and 589.7; second cut, 614.1 and 612.3; and mill run, 609.3 and 605.8.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Soybean Crush: April

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during April and March, 1955, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Tons	
	April	March
Receipts	461,786	381,535
Crushed	600,915	535,750
Stocks at mills	387,355	526,484

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	199,755,000	219,303,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	66,197,000	68,183,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	218,083,000	210,643,000
Stocks at mills	38,937,000	42,544,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	460,302	444,323
Stocks at mills	113,330	100,352

pound, New York, prompt and later delivery. Drums were maintained at 13c. to 13½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Business continued spotty. Spanish oil was steady ranging from $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, Tunisian, $2.15 to $2.20 and Greek, $2.25 to $2.30, according to quantity.

Palm—Consumers limited demand to small lots for fill-in needs. Clarified was unchanged at 12¾c. to 13¼c. per pound, spot and 11.15c, tankcars, prompt delivery.

The General Services Administration has announced that it intends to dispose about 30,000,000 pounds of palm oil now held in the national stockpile to the steel industry some time after December 2.

Peanut—Trading in crude was reported at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southeast. Market was a nominal affair at 18c. due to scarcity of oil. Imported oil was quoted at 17½c. per pound, c.i.f. ports. Refined was held at 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Trading was light and spotty. Refined oil was unchanged at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, June delivery and 15¾c. for July forward.

Soybean—The drying up of short covering released increased offers especially of resale oil, which found no takers. This caused the market to drop sharply. Crude oil sold down to 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, first half June and 12⅛c. second half. Scattered July was 11⅞c. bid and scattered August 11⅝c., same basis. Refined salad declined to 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby delivery.

Consumption of crude soyben oil during April totaled 3,690 tankcars (60,000) compared with 3,850 in March and 3,221 in April, 1954. Total for seven months (October-April) was 25,769 compared with 24,729 during same period last year. Visible supply at the end of April was 4,065 against 9,564 a year ago of April last year.

Soybeans crushed during April totaled 20,030,000 bushels compared with 19,525,000 bushels in March and 17,649,000 in April, 1954, according to Census Bureau. Crushings for seven months (October-April) totaled 145,930,000 bushels com-

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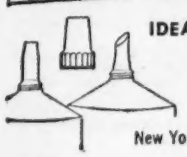

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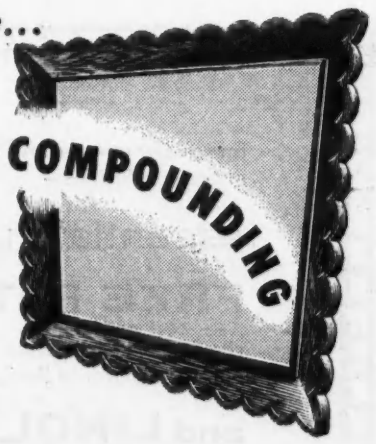

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paired with 138,878,000 bushels during the same period last year.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exhange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended June 3 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	35	12.04	11.70	11.79@11.80
September	18	11.18	10.90	10.83@11.00
October	10	10.69	10.44	10.50S
December	4	10.42	10.35	10.16@10.23
January	2	10.15	10.14	10.11B
March	22	10.20	10.12	10.15@10.17

Total sales, 91 contracts.

Tung — Government sales last week were light and reported at 195,000 pounds at 22c. and 23c., tanks, as to location, against offers of 50 tankcars. Local market was steady and unchanged at 23⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery and 1c. less f.o.b. southern mills.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—This market continued entirely nominal at $105 per ton, c. and f. Trading was slow.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	381,600	1,704,000
Previous week	271,650	1,382,000
Corresponding week, 1954	676,550	800,000
Total this year	43,746,915	37,080,000
Corresponding period, 1954	42,948,950	15,132,000

Cocoa Butter—Market was steadier and slightly higher. Stocks on spot ranged from 58½c. to 65c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra—Trading was reported quiet. Prompt shipments were nominal at $160 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was limited to actual needs. Prices were unchanged and steady. Yellow grease was held at 6¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; choice white, all hog, 8c. and not all hog, 7½c.; house, 6c. nominal at brown, 5⅛c., same basis.

Lard—Market was unsteady slightly lower. Cash lard was held at 12c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Extra was easier and off fractionally. Demand was slow. Prices ranged from 15c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was quiet and offered at 11c. to 11¼c. per pound, barrels, same basis.

Tallow—This market remained steady, despite slow demand. Export business was light, with exporters willing to trade below asking prices. Domestic business was light and spotty. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 6¾c.; special, 6½c.; No. 1, 6¼c. and edible, 10¾c., same basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Domestic demand continued slow although exporters showed limited interest for nearby shipment and a little new crop around current prices. Old process meal forty-one percent was offered at $61 per ton sacked Memphis, $62 Alabama, and $65 Georgia and South Carolina mills for June shipment.

Linseed Meal—Trading light. Prices were without change.

Minneapolis.—Demand continued slack and mill offerings were limited. Prices held about steady with a week ago. Shipping directions were fair for this time of the year. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was offered at $57 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal held at a premium of $4 a ton over extracted meal.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	9,400,000	6,480,000
Since Sept. 1	531,700,000	446,140,000

Soybean Meal—Prices continued on the easy side and buyers are still not interested in taking large quantities. Unrestricted meal forty-four percent was offered at $50 per ton Decatur for immediate through September and southeastern production at $57 bulk f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points June shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax — Tight supply condition of crude continued to dominate the market. African crude stocks were unavailable on spot and offers for shipment were scarce. Prompt shipment was merely nominal at 65c. per pound, landed New York. Refined grades were quiet, but firm.

Carnauba — Trading was confined to fill-in needs. All grades were quotably unchanged and fairly steady. Offers of consigned wax were appreciably smaller which improved the tone of the market. Replacements from Brazil remained firm.

Ouricury — Buying interest was slow, but the market remained steady at current quotations. Shipments from Brazil were well held at former levels.

YOUR SOURCE FOR
BEST BUYS

2—Phila. Reducers 17½: 1 w/15 H.P. motors and 36" Turbines.
1—Blaw Knox 110 Gal. Jack. Ag. Autoclave 2000 psi.
1—Horiz. Jack. Autoclave 30"x48"x84" deep.
1—Keeler 350 H.P. Type CP Boiler 160# W.P.
1—Davis Inconel Heat Exch. 195 Sq. Ft.
8—Surface Condensers & Receivers, 100 to 175 Sq. Ft.
5—Unused Pfaudler 100 Gallon Glass Lined Vacuum Receivers.
1—Carrier Atmos. 8 Truck Dryer.
8—Devine Double Dr. Vac. Shelf Dryers, 17 & 20 Shelf 59"x78".
1—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Double Drum Dryer.
8—C.I. Filter Presses, 12" to 30".
2—Sweetland Filters, #10 & #12.
3—Sparkler Stainless Filters 8-6.
1—Glasscote 750 gal. Jack. Glass Lined Kettle 75# W.P. Perfect, Coded.
2—Pfaudler Reactors, 100 & 1000 gallon, G.L.
4—Eppenbach & Premier Colloid Mills, S.S. 1 to 50 gph.
5—Eureka #3 Jar Mills, 14 gal.
5—W. & P. Mixers—20 Gal., 100 Gal., 200 Gal., Double Arm.
2—Day 150 Gal. Stainless Steel D.A. Mixers.
3—Retex Screens 20"x48" to 40"x120".
1—Stainless Steel Tank 2100 gal., w/coil.
1—Sharples Stainless Nozzlejector.
2—Vertical 4,000 gal. Stainless Steel Tanks.
2—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines DDS2 and DD2.

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GRamercy 5-4680.
Harry Pearlman, Pres. Bill Wolf, Vice-Pres.

IN STOCK

CENTRIFUGES
Merco B9, SS, 15 HP.
Tolhurst, 20", SS, perf. basket.
Fletcher, 40", SS, perf. basket.
Sharples C20, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples D2, SS discs. NEW.
Sharples C27, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples PN14, SS, Super-D-Canter.

COLUMNS
SS 18-8 Scrubber, 12"x15'.
SS 347 lined, Scrubber, 5'x18'.
SS 347, 6'x29', 21 trays.
Steel, 4'x53', 23 trays, 160 PSI.
Steel, 2'x47', 20 trays, 375 PSI.
Steel, 3'x49', 28 trays, 425 PSI.
Everdur, 5'x23', 24 trays.
Karbate #22, packed, 19"x28', 25 PSI NEW.

DRYERS
Rotary Vac. 5'x15' nickel clad.
Rotary 26"x8' oil fired with feeder.
Rotary Vac. 30"x8', Stokes 59AB.
Rotary 4'x27' oil fired, motor drive.
Rotary 5'x67' 6" lifters.
Rotary SS 304, 3'x20' Hersey. New 1947.
Rotary SS, 4'x30', complete.
Rotary Kiln 8'x123'x¾" firing hood.
Rotary Kiln 10'x200'x¾" oil & gas burners, comb. chamber, dust collecting system, 90 HP.
Roto-Louvre 604-24 complete w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 705-20 55 heating coils comp.
SS Spray, 10'x36', gas fired.
Single drum, 5'x6' atm., scraper.

FILTERS
8'x12' Feinc, steel, string discharge.
8'x10' Oliver, steel, drum.
Sweetland #5, SS lined, hyd. closure.
5'x3' Feinc, string discharge, steel & rubber. NEW.
3'x4' Oliver, steel, complete.

HEAT EXCHANGERS
100 sq. ft. SS 40# shell 40# tubes.
205 sq. ft. SS 100# shell 200# tubes.
180 sq. ft. steel shell copper tubes.
198 sq. ft. steel shell 325# single pass, Adm. tubes 125# 2 pass.
252 sq. ft. steel 400# shell 150# tubes.
415 sq. ft. steel shell 125# single pass Adm. tubes 50# 4 pass.
550 sq. ft. steel 325# shell 160# tubes.
1035 sq. ft. steel 250# shell & tubes.
1800 sq. ft. steel shell Everdur tubes.
2200 sq. ft. steel 40# shell & tubes.
3300 sq. ft. steel 150# shell & tubes.

MIXERS
100 gal. Readco jktd. dbl. sigma blades power & tilt.
170 gal. Ajax dbl. arm, power pump.
300 gal. B.P. 18DIM, SS dbl. arm.
1050 gal. Paddle dbl. shaft heavy duty NEW.
3900 gal. hor. jktd. 75 PSI paddle agitator ASME.
29 cu. ft. Patterson Conical Blender.
67-27-10 cu. ft. SS Sprout Waldron Powder jktd.
550 cu. ft. SS jktd. rotating oscillating Blender.
EXTRUDER—Stainless Steel Screw 2½".
HYDRATOR—Lime, Clyde #3.
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2—62 SQ. FT. MONEL HEAT EXCHANGERS.

3—SCHALLER 4'x13' 316 S.S. REACTORS WITH TUBULAR CALANDRIAS, 513 SQ. FT. EACH.

1—PFAUDLER 250 GAL. HASTELLOY "C" REACTOR.

2—I. R. JET REFRIGERATION UNITS 208 AND 136 TONS.

1—PATTERSON 7'6" CONICAL BLENDER, RUBBER LINED.

1—RIETZ 30' "THERMOSCREW" CONVEYOR DRYER, 304 S.S.

1—WESTERN PRECIPITATION 12' "HOLO-FLITE" CONVEYOR DRYER, 316 S.S.

1—ILLCO DUPLEX ION EXCHANGE NEUTRALIZER, 316 S.S.

1—COLONIAL 5,000 GAL. 316 S.S. TANK.

1—PFAUDLER 2,300 GAL. GLASS LINED TANK.
2—PFAUDLER 2300, 1200 GAL. GLASS LINED TANKS.

2—LINK BELT TWIN SCREW CONVEYORS, 316 S.S., 18"x10', 18"x72'.

10—Alberger Karbate Heat Exchangers, 370, 255, 188, 170, 159, 70 and 16.4 sq. ft.

1—316 S.S. Hopper, 7500 gal.

2—Karbate Centrifugal Pumps Series 3A, 5 HP XP motors.

3—Lawrence 316 S.S. Vertical Centrifugal Pumps 3" and 1½".

4—Link Belt 12" rubber belt Conveyors, totally enclosed 30' to 77' cc.

2000 ft. 2" to 4" Saran lined pipe with fittings and 200 valves—316 S.S. fittings and valves—Karbate glass and glass lined pipe and fittings—instruments—explosion proof motors—fixtures—steel buildings.

IN STOCK

DRYERS

2—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 6'4"x24', 3'10"x16', steel.
1—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', stainless steel.
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S.S. Hot Air Rotary.
2—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacs.
2—Buflovak 32"x52" atmos. double drum 316 S.S.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum, 316 S.S.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
1—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf with 17—59"x78" shelves.
2—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8'.
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50'.

MIXERS

8—Day Cincinnatus double arm 660, 250 and 100 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed.
7—Sprout Waldron S.S. jacketed, Powder, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S.S. Rotating, jacketed.

MILLS

1—Patterson 3½'x4' jacketed, steel Ball Mill.
5—Mikro Pulverizers #4TH, #3TH, #2TH, #2DH.
1—Hardinge 6'x22', Conical, steel lined.
3—National 10"x20", 6"x12" Two-Roll Mills with motors.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canter, 316 S.S.
1—DeLaval AC-VO continuous 304 S.S.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
2—Bird 18"x28" solid bowl, continuous, 310 S.S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S.S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
3—Tolhurst 40", 32", Suspended, steel, perforated basket, M.D.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket, M.D.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, 316 S.S., perforated basket, M.D.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, M.D.

TOWERS — REACTORS — CONDENSERS

2—Pfaudler 200 and 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated.
1—Buflovak 800 gal., 347 S.S., jacketed, agitated.
1—Blaw Knox 3000 gal., 304 S.S. Reactor.
1—7'x25' 6" S.S. Tower.
10—715, 458, 357, 108 sq. ft. Atmospheric S.S. Tubular Heat Exchangers.
3—2400 sq. ft. Admiralty Tube Heat Exchangers.
3—50 to 350 sq. ft. S.S. Tubular Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS

2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Oliver 8'x6' S.S. Rotary Vacuum, UNUSED.
2—Oliver steel 5'3"x6' Rotary Vacuum.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S.S. leaves.
2—#3 Sweetland S.S. Filters with 12—25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
2—#5, #7 Sweetland Filters with 15 and 27 leaves.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84", 20"x81".
2—Stokes #DD2 and #D3 Rotary Tablet Machines.
6—Nash vacuum pumps H8, H7, H6, #4.
7—Durco S.S. centrifugal pumps 1" to 3".

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STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—10500 gal. Horiz. T304—NEW.
1—6500 gal. Vert. Clad—Used.
1—4500 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
1—2600 gal. T347 Vacuum Receiver with 15# jkt.
1—2000 gal. Vert. Clad—Used.
40—From 15 gal. to 1000 gal.
15—Stainless Steel Stock Pots—30 gal., 16 gal., 14 gal.
1—T316 Bin or Hopper, 6'9" x 6'9"x10' O.A.H., 275 cu. ft.

RECENT PURCHASES

1—1300 gal. T316 St. St. Jktd. Kettle, ⅜" shell.
1—St. St. Turbo Agitator T316, 25 HP—37 RPM.
1—Rotary Kiln 6' dia. x 50'6" L x ½" shell.
1—Goslin-Birmingham Quadruple Effect vertical long tube Evaporator, total 6965 sq. ft. copper tubes.
1—Conkey Triple Effect vertical long tube Evaporator, total 1900 sq. ft. copper tubes. UNUSED.
7—100 gal. Copper Jktd. Kettles with single motion agitators.
1—Day 30 gal. double arm sigma blade Jacketed Mixer.
1—Blaw-Knox 15 gal. T347 Stainless Steel Pilot Plant (Resin Kettle, Jkt. & Agit.)
2—Blaw-Knox ½ gal. Stainless Steel Autoclaves, 2000# Pr., agit.
1—8800 gal. Horiz. Welded Steel Pressure or Vacuum Cooker, Agit., ASME.
2—Fitzpatrick Comminuting Machines, St. St.—Models D-6 & F.
1—4' x 5' Patterson Steel Ball Mill, Jacketed.
2—W & P 100 gal. Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.
1—500 gal. T316 St. St. Evaporator with 145 sq. ft. hairpin coil.
5—Steel Shell & Tube Condensers, 1200 sq. ft. unused, 75# WP.
2—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.
1—Sharples 16P Pressurtite Centrifuge, St. St. Unused.
1—Oliver Precoat Rubber Lined Vacuum Filter 5'3" x 3', closed pressure housing.
5—Shriver 30" C.I. Filter Presses, open dely., up to 50 ch.

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MILLS—GRINDERS—CRUSHERS

4041 P39—Abbe Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill; 32"x32"
3745C—Two Patterson Buhrstone Line Pebble Mills; 6'x5' and 6'x8' complete with pebbles
M3-M101—Steel Ball Mill; 20"x44" with 3 HP motor
3693—Steel Ball Mill, 34"x38"
3443—International 8'x8' Porc. Lnd. Pebble Mills; 50 HP Gearmotors
3789—Patterson Pebble Mills from 20"x30" to 6'x8'
M3-206—Abbe Steel Mill; 4½'x3'
3564—Abbe 50 gal. Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 20"x30"
3800—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill with Titanite Liners; 10'x48" with scoop feed and accessories
M14-D2—Patterson 5'x6' Jacketed DJ Ball Mill; Chrome Manganese lined; 25 HP motor
M3-B100—Patterson 5'x16' Jacketed Ball Mill; Chrome Manganese lined; 100 HP motor
M3-202—Patterson Byerlite Lined Ball Mill; 6'x8'; 50 HP
4147 C9-10—Two Smidth Tube Mills 5'5"x20'; V belt drive
4147 C3-6—Four Gates Tube Mills; 5'x22'
3655 W2—Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill; 15 HP
4082 A1—Mikro Pulverizer Model 2 S1 Bronze Chamber; PD
M10 D200—Mikro No. 2 SP Pulverizer; 10 HP with 2 HP Pre Crusher
3331—Mikro No. 2 TH screw feed with Pre-Breaker
3324 E2—Mikro No. 4 F Pulverizer; 15"x24"
McA1501—Mikro No. 2 Type SCB chamber 7"x 11½"; arr. for motor drive
3868N-1—Fitzpatrick Model D Stainless Comminutator; cooling jacket
M10-202—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminutator with 20 HP motor
3705 L3—Fitzpatrick Homoloid Pulverizer; motorized
1001 N1—Williams Model NF Hammer Mill; 25"x14"; requires 60 HP.
3429 A7—Williams Hammer Mill 36"x18"; requires 60 HP
3429 A-5-6—Williams Hammer Mill No. 4 18"x 48" requires 60 HP
4147 C14—Williams No. 6 Hammer Mill; 42"x 48"; V belt
M10-404—Stedman Type A Swing Hammer Mill; 24"x20"; 75 HP
M10-401—Prater Pulverizer Type DS 6 with 30 HP motor
3769—Jay Bee Model 2U Hammer Mill; 10¾"x 14" requires 20 HP
3429 A8—Gruendler Pulverizer 12"x48" requires 150 HP motor
3192 A1—Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3 chamber 8"x16"
3429 A9—Gump Bar Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill; 12"x40"; requires 60 HP
3545—Jay Bee Model A4 chamber 12"x18" with 25 HP motor
M10-183—Jeffrey Swing Hammer Mill Type E 42"x36" for 100 HP motor
M10-191—Stedman Type BX 20"x12" Swing Hammer Mill; 40 HP motor
M10-190—Riley Duplex Atrritor requires 250 H.P. motor
3277—Robinson 26" Double Runner Attrition Mill; two 10 H.P. motors
3529W—Bauer 24" Double Runner Attrition Mill with two 20 HP motors
3120—American Ring Roll Crusher; 30"x33" throat; 50 HP
4041 P49—Sturtevant Rotary Fine Crusher, Model "00"; 3,000 tons per hr.
4147 C13—McCully No. 10 Crusher; Belt & P.D.
3315 E2—Williams Ring Roll Mill; ring 3"x10"; with 3 rollers 4" dia. arranged for motor drive
3293 N1—Raymond Imp Mill 9"x18" with accessories
2383—Raymond Model No. 00 Aut. Pulverizer with accessories
3853-S—Raymond No. 50 Stainless Imp Mill with 50 H.P. motor
M10-400—Raymond No. 40 Stainless Imp. Mill; 40 HP
4066G—Raymond No. 47 Imp. Mills; 50 HP motor
4062 K2-5—Four Raymond No. 32 Imp. Mills; 20 HP motors
MWK-1—Sprout Waldron Roller Mill 2 pair high; 9"x18"; 10 H.P.
JR-1—Allis Chalmers Flaking Mill 20"x24" with 25 H.P. motor
4041 P43-44—Two Robinson Unique 4 Roll Mills; 7"x24"; 20 HP
4042 K3—Sprout Waldron 2 Pair High Roller Mill; 9'x18"; 10 HP
3625 D2—Munson Rotary Cutter Size "0" 3½"x 11" feed opening
M10-403—Rietz Disintegrator Model RD8 with 5 HP motor
M10-404—Rietz Disintegrator Model RD12 with 20 HP motor
M10-402—Mitts Merril No. 14 Shredder; motorized

CENTRIFUGALS

4041/P40—A. T. & M. 12" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifuge
3615—G1—Tolhurst 48" Overdriven; perforated Basket; Rubber cov. 10 HP.
1152 Mc—Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Extractor; with 40 HP 2 speed motor
1152 Mcl—Bird 12" Rubber Lined Centrifuge with extra Imperforate Basket
C5-136—Fletcher 40" Steel Solid Bowl Centrifugal; 20 HP motor
C4-500—Tolhurst 20" Stainless Extractor; Perforated Basket; under driven
C5-191—Tolhurst 26" Suspended with Plow and Scraper; two speed motor
2945 M4—Tolhurst 40" Overdriven; self balancing with Copper Basket, perforated; 7½ HP motor
C4-121—A. T. & M. type 316 S/S Vacuum & Pressure Hoods, 60"; link suspended; 15 HP 2 speed motor
C5-200—A. T. & M. 40" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifugals; bottom drum; with 40 H.P. motor
C6-201—Three Podbielnik Centrifugal Counter Current Solvent Extractors; 100 PSI seal pressure; 32"x37"x54" overall
C5-205—A. T. & M. 42" Suspended Centrifuge; Perforated Basket; 40 HP
4042/K1—A. T. & M. Stainless Suspended Centrifuge; 30"x15"; 20 HP

EVAPORATORS—VACUUM PANS

SPECIAL:—Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator with calandria; 430 sq. ft. of surface; with accessories; print available
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator; film type
3475—Zaremba Single Cast Iron Evaporator; 130 sq. ft. Copper tubes
E12-101—Buflovak Stainless Forced circulation Evaporator with Condenser, calandria, jet ejector, etc. ; 100 sq. ft. Print Available
2895—Devine Single Cast Iron Calandria type; 28"x8'
3515—Acme 1600 Gal. Copper 6'x10', coils, barometric condenser, etc.
3557—Croll Reynolds Vac. Evaporator; 30"x5' MONEL with accessories
3670—Copper Vac. Evaporator; 66"x73" coils, heat exchanger
E12-300—Copper Single Effect Calandria Evaporator; 10'x16' with 1640 sq. ft. surface area
487—Zahn & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2500 lbs. per hour
E12-161—Buflovak Double Effect Evap. C.I. with copper steam chest, Barometric Condenser, etc., 75 and 100 sq. ft. each
3497 S7—Jacketed Crystallizing Evaporators; 24"x21"x12' long
E 12-200—Buffalo Monel Evaporator, 290 sq. ft.
3340—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100# always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately
3926—Stainless Clad 80 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40#
4041 P35—Four Glass Lined 100 Gal. 31"x36" Jktd. Kettles
4041 P46-47—Two Stainless Jacketed & Agitated Pasteurizing Kettles; 46"x30"
3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x36"; agitated
3750 FRF—Pfaudler 1000 Gal. Glass Lined Reactor Type XL 66"x66" with 5 HP motor
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
3218—5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettles; 9'6"x9'10½"
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.
9908 H3—Aluminum Vacuum Pan 250 Gal. 40"x 60"; Jacketed

REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; with coils agitated; 24"x48"
3824S-12—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated Reactor; 12"x12"
3824S-14—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactor; 36"x36"
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28"
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit
3944 B2—Steel Jacketed and Agitated Reactor; 315 Gal.; 44"x48"
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side
3168 D7—Dopploy Jacketed Reactor
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactor; 400 Gal. Type EL; 4'x4'; steam Jacketed
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67"
3994 K5—Monel Reactor 785 gal. 5'x5'; Jktd.; Agtd.
3934 C41—Steel Reactor; 950 Gal. 5'x5'6"; agitated; coil heated
4113 D1-2—Two Struthers Wells Stainless Vacuum Pans, 5'x12'8" high with Calandria section 350 SS 2" tubes; 630 sq. ft. 200 PSI
R4 503—Lead Lined Reactor; 1000 Gal. 4'x6'; Jktd. ASME 50 PSI
R4-500—Lead Lined Reactor; 1850 Gal. 6'6"x 6'6"; Jacketed and agitated 10 HP motor
3113 E2—Copper Vacuum Pan; coil heated; 2000 Gal. 7' diameter
3799V-1—Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; Jktd.; 50"x17'4" 300 PSI internal
3870M-2—Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan, 3'x10'
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Reactor
R4-530—Stainless Resin Kettle; 500 Gal. with Condenser and agitator
R4-311—Aluminum Pressure Vessel 800 Gal. 51"x98" Jacketed
3934 C8—Bethlehem Reactor 1400 Gal. Steam Coils Cast in shell
R4 505—Devine 1500 Gal. Vertical Nitrating Kettle; 6'x8'6"; Jktd.
R4 507—Dowtherm Jktd. Stainless Agtd. Kettle; 2500 Gal. with accessories
3598—2600 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel

COLUMNS AND STILLS

3984R—Stainless Steel Columns; 8"x10' and 12"x15'
C13-200—Stainless Steel Generating Column; 48"x31' high flanged and bolted sections
3476—Copper Jacketed Still Pot; 28"x25" with condenser
3659 R3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Column; 27½" x36'; 60 plate
C13-140—Stokes Copper Bubble Cap Column; 36"x18'
C14-141—Stainless Packed Column; 24"x14' insulated
C14-220—Stainless Packed Column; Raschig rings; 4"x10' with Still Pot
C-13-162—Steel Bubble Cap Column; 48"x37' high with accessories
C14-151—Solvent Recovery Absorber; 8'x28' with accessories
C14-153—Gas Saturating Tower; 8'x36'6"; 5 PSI
C13-201—Copper Distillation Column; 24"x15'; 16 bell plates
9908 H3—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Vacuum Still; 40"x60"
E13-161—Harris Stainless Vac. Still with S/S coils; 6'x30'9" with accessories
E13-162—Nickel Clad Evaporating Still; 6'6"x10'
3470—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sections; 8⅝"x19' high

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1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

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6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

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#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
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Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 5"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
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1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

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Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
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4—Stainless Steel Merco Type C-30 Continuous CENTRIFUGAL SEPARATORS, each with 100 H.P. TEFC motors & controls. New 1954.
2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
2—S/S Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x26' and 6'x23'.
3—6'6"x50' D. H. Rot. Dryers, 5/8".
2—3'x50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
1—Buflovac 42x120, 32x120 Atmos dbl. Drum Dryers, complete; 1—American 24x36.
1—#2 Simpson Mixer, motor drive.
3—Unused #12 Sweetland FILTERS, 48 bronze monel covered bottom drainage leaves 3" c/c. Latest type.
1—#2 Sweetland Filter, 23 copper lvs., 1½" c.c.
2—54"x70" and 1—40"x60" Bird Continuous Centrifugals, S/S Solid bowls.
2—Sharples C-20 & C-27 S/S Super-D-Hydrators.
1—2TH Micropulverizer.
2—1,000 gal. Monel, jack., agit., closed kettles.
1—Buflovac 48"x40" Drum Flaker, chrome plated, s/s ends.
1—Sperry 24" x 24" iron Filter Press, P&F, 25 ch., 2" cake.
9—Sperry 18"x18" iron Filter Presses, 11 chambers.
1—50 gal, stainless 347 Calandria Still, agitated, sight glasses.
1—50 gal. S/S 347 agit. tank.
2—Link-Belt Co. ROTARY DRYERS, Roto-Louvre #502-16 Type C, #304 S/S contact parts, #207-10, carbon steel construction, and all auxiliaries.
1—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
3—Anco 4'x9' Chilling Rolls.
5—Horiz. Dry Powder Ribbon Mixers, 4000#, 1500#, 500#.

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1—Nooter Steel Jacketed Kettle 750 gal. 75 PSI.

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2—Steel Jacketed Crystallizing Dishes 4'x2' with Netco Drive.

1—Read S.S. Double Arm Jacketed Sigma Blade Vacuum Mixer 10 gal.

1—Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass lined jacketed Reactor 75 psi.

1—Stainless Steel 4000 gal. Horz. Storage tank 5' x 25'.

1—Baker Perkins 20 gal. Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, w/X. P. drive.

1—Banbury Laboratory Experimental Mixer with 25 H.P. motor.

1—Day S.S. Double Arm Jacket Mixer Sigma Blades, 50 gal.

1—Struther Wells Northmaster Vacuum Mixer Double Arm Dispersion Blades, 50 gal.

1—Stokes Model 114-5 Cooling Drum 5' x 13'-6".

3—Sharples #16 Stainless Steel Super Presurtite Centrifuges.

1—Day Steel Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 75 gal.

1—Read Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 50 gal.

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1—Lancaster S.S. Laboratory Muller Mixer.

6—Simpson #0 and #1 Intensive Mixers.

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2—Feinc type 304 S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filters, String Discharge 3' x 3'.

1—Feinc type 304 S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filter, String Discharge, 5' x 3'.

2—Buflovak single door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves.

1—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 10 shelves.

1—Buflovak single door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 5 shelves.

1—Devine Laboratory Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 3 shelves (New).

1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 25'.

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US Told to Spur Research

—Continued from page 3

nicians are trained and an important part of basic medical research is carried forward. No greater instance of university research need to be cited than the dramatic accomplishment at the University of Pittsburgh by Dr. Jonas Salk in basic research which produced the polio vaccine.

"The universities have contributed much to understanding and alleviation of mental diseases, cancer, and many other fields. The National Fund for Medical Education, which raises about $2,000,000 annually to support the medical schools, has repeatedly stated that these institutions in the United States are carrying an aggregate annual deficit of $15,000,000, which in the instances of university medical schools must be made up by diversions from other branches of education.

Research, Students Restricted

One consequence is that the medical schools are compelled to restrict the amount of their research, and the number of their students. The nation is today short of both technicians and doctors. And there are today a large number of youths who have completed their premedical education and cannot find admission to medical schools.

"We cannot afford stagnation of our medical research in our medical schools or the training of our technicians. In the federal government research is supported as an incident to other duties by the defense services, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Agriculture. It is one of the major functions of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"The actual federal expenditure applicable to basic research in the medical field is only about $18,000,000 or less than 1 percent of the total government research and development expenditures."

The commission noted that although congress has treated appropriation requests for medical research and development generously, there are still many approved projects which have not been undertaken because of the lack of funds. It cited as an instance the backlog of 723 projects totaling about $7,400,000 which the National Institutes of Health predict will not be undertaken by them in fiscal year 1956 because funds had not been requested by HEW. Of this amount, about $1,900,000 is for basic medical research.

"We are concerned over the apparent failure of the executive branch to indicate these backlog projects to congress," the commission said. "That such amounts have not been recommended to congress or supported by congress may indicate a tendency to de-emphasize basic and medical research. Possibly, this results from the belief that congress will be more receptive to requests for funds devoted to projects likely to produce startling and dramatic results. But it should be noted that there are also the dramatic accomplishments of basic and medical research."

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Alkydol Laboratories, Inc., Cicero, Ill., has issued a bulletin describing the properties of "Alpex," a hard resin based on caoutchouc hydrocarbon polymers, as well as technical information and suggested uses.

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local governments for the prevention and abatement of air pollution; collect and disseminate information relating to air pollution and the prevention and abatement thereof; support and air technical research by state and local government air pollution control agencies, public and private educational institutions, to devise and develop methods of preventing and abating air pollution; make available to state and local government air pollution control agencies, public and private education institutions the results of surveys, studies, investigations, research, and experiments relating to air pollution and the prevention and abatement thereof conducted by the Surgeon General and by authorized cooperating agencies; and furnish such other assistance to state and local government air pollution control agencies, public and private educational institutions, as may be authorized by law in order to carry out the policy of this act.

Provision Made for Specific Surveys

Sec. 3. The Surgeon General may, upon request of any state or local government air pollution control agency conduct investigations and research and make surveys concerning any specific problem of air pollution confronting such state or local government air pollution control agency with a view to recommending a solution to such problem.

Sec. 4. The Surgeon General shall prepare and publish from time to time reports of such surveys, studies, investigations, research, and experiments made under the authority of this title as he may consider desirable, together with appropriate recommendations with regard to the control of air pollution.

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